THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MORMON!

THE SAINTS OF LATTER DAYS.

THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS.

The Terrestrial and Celestial Career of Joe Smith—What a Wonderful "Boy" He Was, and What a Wonderful Saint He Has Become.

Last evening our reporter visited the place wherein the Mormon colony in this city hold their weekly meetings. The attraction which drew him to this questionable place of worship was the announcement that several missionaries, just arrived from Great Salt Lake City, were to be on hand, for the purpose of edifying the Saints, and enlightening such stray Gentiles as might happen to straggle in.

The Place Wherein the Saints Do Congregate

was discovered to be a small second-story room at No. 54 N. Eighth street. Its dimensions were found to be about ten feet wide by twenty long. The walls were decorated with plans and pictures of Great Salt Lake City, as well as with sundry framed parchments, one of which, and the only one we had an opportunity to examine, had something to say about the "Ancient United Order of Female Druids," whatever they may be.

At one end of the room a large chair stood upon an elevated platform. By the side of this stood a wooden column, surmounted by a block of marble. The chair itself was vacant, and its use not exactly clear.

At the opposite end of the room there was another platform, on which were seated three men, who proved to be the elders of the true Church. In front of them was an apology for a pulpit, in the shape of a column of wood about ten inches square, on which rested two or three books.

The Congregation of the Saints

was not large. About twenty of each sex were present. Nearly all of them, especially those of the gentler sex, looked rather the worse for wear. That most of them were of Hinglish birth was indicated by the hearty "Hamens!" which every now and then interrupted the proceedings. For the rest, there was but a small quantum of intelligence present, either in the pulpit or on the floor, if there is any science in the physiognomist's art.

The Invocation.

The exercises were commenced at 7 o'clock by the singing of a hymn, in which Gentiles, Jews, and Heathens were indiscriminately invited to "Come to the supper of the Great Bridegroom."

A man with a monstrous black beard, and a hunmistakable Hinglish haccent, then pronounced a prayer, in which blessings were invoked upon the little group of true Saints, and upon the Prophet Brigham Young, and the Twelve Apostles, and all others in authority in Utah. The President of the United States was recklessly omitted from this category.

Next in order came a hymn, which amounted to nothing more nor less than a pæan to Joe Smith, who was declared to have superseded Saint Peter as custodian of the keys of Heaven. After denouncing the shedding of his blood by assassins, the poet went on to declare that "earth must atone for the blood of that man." Then came the Mormon battle-cry, in these stirring words:—

"Wake up the world for the conflict now raging,
Millions shall know brother Joseph again!"

The chorus which was sung at the end of each verse was equally emphatic. It ran in this wise:—

"Hail to the Prophet ascended to Heaven!
Traitors and tyrants now fight him in vain;
Mingling with gods, he can wait for his brethren,
Death cannot conquer the hero again."

All of which was so self-evident that it was sang with a hearty will.

Elder Edward W. Tallidge

then arose to address the audience on the subject of "The Rise and Progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The most striking features of the Elder were his short stature, his square head, his short black beard and moustache, his antiquated style of dress, and his unmistakable Hinglish hextraction.

The Sermon.

The speaker of the evening, on coming forward, invoked the spirit of God, that he might speak in the power thereof. He then announced as his text the 21st verse of the 41st chapter of the Book of Isaiah, which reads as follows:—

"Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob."

He then declared that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded on the teachings of Joseph Smith, a prophet of God, sent not to replace Jesus Christ, but as His servant. If Joseph Smith were not such a prophet, the Church of which those present were members was built on a foundation of sand. There are millions of honest men who serve the Lord in the best way they know how, and that without being members of this Church, or even of any branch of the Christian Church. The speaker hoped that such Christians as were present would accord a like sincerity to the members of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

A Touchstone for Joe Smith.

He proposed to make the text just read the touchstone on which to test the mission of Joseph Smith. He proposed to test his mission by both Scripture and facts, for Mormonism, as it is called, is no longer a mere experiment, an abstraction of theology, a handful of fanatics; but it is a fact, and it is fast becoming the great problem of sociology for the age.

There is but One God, and Joe Smith is His Prophet.

Joseph Smith was called of God to establish his Church, as it was established by Jesus Christ of old. It was by him organized thirty-six years ago, under the name, not of the Mormon Church, but of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with prophets, apostles, and an inspired priesthood. In these respects, at least, it is like the ancient Churches.

It is like it also, in respect to a belief in fresh revelations, the administration of angels, the working of miracles, and the seeing of visions. This last peculiarity is founded upon the saying of Solomon, that the people perish when there are no visions. In fact, said the speaker, it is like the ancient Church in all respects except with regard to the carnal commandment which was added in this case, but with which he had nothing to do. (As this referred to the practice of polygamy, the public is certainly entitled to sympathy, on account of being deprived of Elder Tallidge's elucidation of the most mysterious portion of his creed.)

A Marvellous Youth.

When Joseph Smith had his first vision, he was fourteen years of age. With reference to this first vision, he himself is reported to have said:—"God, the Father of the world, and Jesus Christ his Son, have appeared unto me, and have manifested themselves; and I know that Jesus lives and is sitting at the right hand of His Father."

Joseph Smith was commanded to go forth and testify of this to the nations of the earth.

Angels also appeared to Joseph in these early days of his career. By them he was commissioned to establish the kingdom spoken of by Daniel in the following passage of Scripture:—

"And in the days of these kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall not be destroyed, and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."—Daniel, ii. 44.

To this same kingdom Christ referred when He taught His disciples to pray—"Thy kingdom come."

The speaker then described the image seen by King Nebuchadnezzar, with head of fine gold, body of silver and brass, and toes of iron and clay. It is during the destruction of the ten kingdoms, represented by the ten toes of this image, that the kingdom of the Latter Day Saints is to be established.

The speaker then exclaimed, with a fierce attempt at emphasis, which was not altogether without success:—"Look at that mere boy declaring to the world his visions, and proclaiming that he had been commissioned to set up this kingdom, which should triumph over all the other kingdoms of the earth!"

Up to the establishment of the Church, in April, 1830, when Joseph was twenty-one years old, angels continued repeatedly to administer to him, revealing hidden things, and giving him endowments for the accomplishment of his purpose. At first he had but six disciples, and four of these were members of his own household. But not doubting his success, he exclaimed:—"The gospel of this kingdom, which I and my six brethren have established in a letter-room, shall go into all the nations of the earth for a witness, and then the end shall come."

How Joe Smith Fulfilled His Own Prophecies.

It is an easy matter, said the speaker, to declare this; but it is another thing to fulfil it. If any of you (addressing his audience) were to declare it, something more than you would be necessary to secure its fulfilment. These boys commenced to preach in the simplicity of their hearts. They were young, uneducated, and unable to compete with the wisdom of the world. Old and wise men are the ones to succeed in deceiving mankind, and not mere boys. Said Joseph, "If you will do the work of God, believe on my testimony, repent of your sins, and submit to the laying on of hands, and you will have your own witness in signs which do fellow the believer."

The speaker declared that he did not believe in the Book of Mormon because Joseph Smith said it was true, but because its truth was so evident to him that it had become a part of his very being. He had seen many things to convince him of its truth, such as the healing of the sick and blind, and other wonderful manifestations of power which he could not account for in any way, although he had earnestly striven to do so. He knew all this, for he had seen it himself.

How the Saints Have Prospered in These Latter Days.

The Church established by Joseph Smith grew in numbers, and was driven by mob violence from one place to another, until it was finally located in a city in Illinois. And in fulfilment of the prophecy, the Gospel has already been preached by the Latter Day Saints to nearly every nation in the "ole hearth." Another prophecy has likewise been fulfilled, for the Church in Utah is made up of people gathered from the four quarters of the world.

When Joseph Smith and his disciples commenced their preaching, emigration was not what it now is. Mormonism, in fact, inaugurated the movement in England. It seemed as ridiculous there to propose emigration to America as to ask the people to sever all their family ties and go to the moon. Eighteen years ago it was an easy matter to persuade the people of England to believe in the doctrines of Mormonism, because they could see for themselves that they were all founded on the Bible, and were satisfied by miracles and other wonders of their truth. But it was a difficult thing at that time to approach the subject of going to a country as far off as America; for emigration was young then, and there was no Atlantic cable. (Sensation.)

Buchanan's Wrath.

The speaker declared that it was the marvel of this nation and of the whole world, that the Church of Latter Day Saints should succeed as it had, with such great pretensions. It has, in fact, become the problem of the age. President Buchanan and his Congress, backed up by the whole force of the people of the United States, attempted to solve this problem.

The speaker here prepared to quote some poetry, and we naturally expected to hear him pronounce the once familiar lines:—

"Of Brigham Young, the Mormon King,
And great Buchanan's wrath, I sing."

But, instead of that, he quoted from an old copy of the New York *Tribune* the denunciations which it levelled at the devoted foe of Mormonism, comparing his great Utah expedition to that of the King of France who,

"—— with forty thousand men,
Marched up a hill, and then marched down again."

How Many Saints there are in These Latter Days.

Buchanan and the rest of the world having failed to solve the problem, the speaker proceeded to show how the Elders of the true Church had attempted to solve it in God's way, and how God had prevailed. There are now, he said, 300,000 converts in different parts of the world. There are many in England, Scotland, Wales, and Scandinavia, and a few even in Ireland. England has, by the Church of the Latter Day Saints, been put under a more complete organization than by any other Church whatever. By the mere lifting of the finger at the Presidency in Liverpool, the whole mission will move to the accomplishment of the indicated task. If so commanded, it would emigrate simultaneously, as in one body, to the United States.

The speaker then dwelt upon the great persecutions which the Church had undergone. He spoke feelingly of the death of Joseph Smith, but reminded his hearers of the fact that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." Since his death the Church has increased tenfold, and both America and England have been greatly moved by its progress.

The Wonderful Career of Elder Wilfred Woodruff,

in Herefordshire, England, was then narrated. He went there, a stranger, in 1839, and in six months that one man baptized forty or fifty ministers, established forty or fifty preaching places, built up forty or fifty churches, and converted to the true faith about one thousand people! He found a branch of the Methodist Church which had split off from the main body, on account of some dissatisfaction, and this, including ministers, members, and chapels, he swept in a body into the Church of Latter Day Saints. On one occasion, he encountered by the wayside two ministers in a carriage. He stopped them and began to preach, and before he parted from them both had been converted and baptized.

The Task Accomplished by the Saints in these Latter Days.

This task, the speaker thought, was a great one. If the whole people of the United States, leaving God entirely out of this question, should undertake to establish the restitution of the kingdom spoken of by Daniel, it would be a great thing; but look at the work of this boy Joseph!

The speaker then informed the audience that he was one of six thousand disciples sent out to preach the gospel to all the nations of the "hearth." They sold their farms, and took no scrip in their pockets, but made their way along as best they could. And though he must leave them after another week had passed, they were coming again in multitudes, to cry out to this nation, to awake it, and to preach the gospel until all shall have heard. And if this nation has been shaken in the past, how shall it be shaken in the future!

A Warning to Gentiles and other Reprobates.

In the Church of the Latter Day Saints there is no such a thing as lay membership. Every member of it deems it his duty to take part in promulgating the true faith. As the result, the nations shall know that God called that boy Joseph Smith to do a wonderful work.

We come in love, said the speaker, to tell you these things. If you reject them, you are accountable, not to us, but to God. If you persist in fighting against God, we must leave you in His hands. The world has had a long experience in the rise and fall of empires; but it has not yet solved the problem of establishing an enduring kingdom of righteousness upon the earth. Jehovah has undertaken to solve this problem in these Latter Days, and He will yet give the dominion of the "earth" to the meek, to whom it was promised.

The speaker then closed, with an earnest exhortation that his hearers might seek to know whether or not these things are true; and if true, to accept and act upon them without delay.

On the Way to Utah.

After the sermon was concluded, the black-whiskered man again appeared, declaring that he was this far on his way to Utah, which he expected to reach sometime next spring. He had been a travelling elder of the Mormon Church in Hingland for twelve years, and had been mobbed and persecuted in all manner of ways. He had even been hungry. But he had seen nothing in the Church that was not good and virtuous and hennobling. But he had not been in Utah yet. (Perhaps when he arrives there he *will* see something that is not "good, virtuous, and hennobling.")

The exercises were then brought to a close by the singing of a hymn, which promised the all-sufficient grace of God to the Saints of the Lord, in all their troubles, afflictions, and persecutions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, October 22, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was less doing, August 7-30s. sold at 106⅜; 113¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; 114¼ for old 5-20s; and 110½ for new do. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99⅞@100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57½@57 81-100, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 31½, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 57 for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 32¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged, Hestonville sold at 16½. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Green and Coates; and 11 for Lombard and South.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33½. 110 was bid for Sixth National; 102 for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58½ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15¾@15¾, a slight decline on the closing price Saturday evening; 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris preferred; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 146¾; 12 M., 146; 1 P. M., 146¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$10000	U S 7 30s. Aug	106⅜	
$700	Phil 6s. new..	99½	
$200	do	100	
$2000	do... 2d..	100	
$8000	do.....	100	
$1200	do.....s5..	99⅝	
$1900	Sch Nav 6s 82	84	
$2000	C. & Am. 6s. 70	98	
$1000	Pa R 1st m 6s	102	
$8000	N Pa 6s.....	92½	
$1000	Ph & E 6s....	92	
200	sh Read..lots.c	57-81	
200	sh do..lts c.	57-81	
100	sh Cata. pf...b30	31½	
255	sh Ches Val. R..	2½	
20	sh Mech Bank...	83½	
100	sh Fulton Coal..	5½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 145¾@146¼; Silver ¼s and ½s. 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¼; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 9¼; do., September, 1865, 9⅛; do., October, 1865, 8¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 22.—There is very little Flour here, and the article is held with much firmness. There is no inquiry for exportation, and the home consumers purchase only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 550 bbls., principally Northwestern extra family, at $12·50@13 50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $13@14.75; superfine at $7·75@8·75; old stock and fresh-ground extras at $9@12; and fancy brands at $15@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and commands $7 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal, nothing doing.

The market is almost bare of Wheat, and this article is in steady request. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 90@3·15; 1000 bush. white Western at $3 30 ₱ bush. 500 bush old Western Rye sold at $1 30@1·37. Corn is scarce, and in active request, with a advance of $2 @3c. ₱ bush. Sales of [illegible] at $1 15 Oats are in good demand, with sales of 6000 bush. new Southern at 69c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in moderate request, with small sales at $7@8 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3 50 to 3 62½. Flaxseed is dull, and commands $3 20@3·25 ₱ bushel

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 ₱ ton, but there is nothing doing.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2 40@2·41 for Pennsylvania barrels, and $2 43@2 44 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, October 22.—Beef cattle are in fair demand this week, at about former rates. 1800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@16½c. for extra; 14@15½c. for fair to good, and 11@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

115 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@15½.
60 " P. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
150 " P. Hathaway, Chester county, 14½@16½.
119 " James Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
115 " James McFillen, Western, 15@15.
75 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
147 " Ullman & Bochman, Chester co., 15@16½.
142 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16½.
220 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16
86 " T. Mooney & Brother, Western 13@15.
92 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@16½.
50 " J. A. Chain & Bro., Penn., 14@15.
180 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@15.
60 " L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
132 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 13@16.
25 " Dryfoos & Co., Western, 13@15.
58 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16.
95 " B Hood, Chester county, 14@16½.
161 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 13@16½.
67 " D. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@7. gross.
58 " H. Keller, Pennsylvania, 6@7. gross.
24 " J. Briggs, Pennsylvania, 6@7½. gross.

Sheep are rather dull; 20,000 arrived and partly sold at from 6@6½c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows are in fair demand; 200 head sold at from $60@80 for Springers, and $70@100 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Hogs are dull and lower; 3400 head sold at the different yards at from $12@13·50 the 100 lbs., net, and a few extra at $14 50.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

Carlotta Said to be Insane—Her Brother Summoned to Rome.

From the Avenir National, October 9.

Two days ago we had received very sad news as to the mental state of the Empress of Mexico; but although the source from which we received it was trustworthy, we were unwilling to credit it. At present silence is no longer permissible. At first her state of mind was attributed to simply to nervous excitement, caused by anxiety and disappointment, but accesses more and more frequent leave no doubt as to the terrible malady, and give no hope of cure. The Count de Flandres has been summoned to Rome, where he is now witnessing this lugubrious and dramatic episode of an enterprise which has produced nothing but disasters.

The Pope Hands Her Over to the Doctors.

Paris Correspondence of London Daily News.

The insanity of the Empress of Mexico, now (in spite of a contradiction of the *Patrie* not persisted in) universally spoken of, appeared in the form of a belief that there was a conspiracy to poison her, and that her life would only be safe under the personal protection of the Pope. This explains her journey to Rome; and there her madness broke out in a manner so contrary to Papal etiquette that the Holy Father was forced to hand her over to the mad doctors.

Singular Conduct of the Empress at the Vatican.

Rome (Oct. 2) Correspondence Lyons Salut Public.

The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yesterday morning at 9, without having requested audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received, and it is said she presented a petition to the Pope praying his Holiness to sanction everything that her husband had done as Emperor with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused, and that the Empress then declared she would not leave the Vatican if her request was not granted.

Further Confirmations as to Her Insanity—Disappointed Hopes the Cause.

From the London Daily News, October 10.

The *Monde*, a journal likely to be well informed in such a case, observes:—

A day or two since we received a melancholy statement respecting the Empress of Mexico, to which we hesitated to give credence. Our private letters from Rome unhappily leave no doubt on the subject. The reason of her Majesty has given way under the shock caused by so many hopes suddenly disappointed.

I cannot guarantee the authenticity of all this; but it is certain the Empress did not quit the Vatican until 6 o'clock in the evening. She retired to the private study of the Pope, and his Holiness continued his ordinary audiences; he afterwards dined alone, according to etiquette, and went out to his usual drive, leaving the Empress with her lady in waiting. She at length left and dined at the Hotel de Rome, where her Majesty is staying. In consequence of this incident a rumor has got abroad that her reason is impaired, and we know beyond any doubt that Professor Viale, the Pope's medical attendant, scarcely leaves her.

A Paris letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, announces that Dr Blanche, so well known for his treatment of mental diseases, has been sent for to Rome to attend to the Empress; and the *Nord*, in mentioning the rumor, remarks that "the statement made by the *Journal de Liege*, that the Empress Charlotte will not be able to visit Brussels on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, seems to confirm the reports in circulation."

The clerical journals of France see something awful in the coincidence of the Empress of Mexico's insanity with her visit to the Pope for the purpose of obtaining conditions which they consider irreconcilable with the rights of the Church. The *Avenir National* thinks it mockery to suppose that a judgment of this kind has been passed on an unhappy princess because she has asked of the Court of Rome that which it has granted to France, Spain, Austria, and several other countries.

Latest Despatch—The Mental Crisis Subsiding.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—The *Echo au Parlement* of this evening, writing on the subject of the health of the Empress Charlotte, says: "News received here from Rome states that the mental crisis has greatly subsided. Her Majesty has been enabled to undertake the journey to Miramar, accompanied by the Count of Flanders."

The Paris Races—Gladiateur the Winner of the Grand Prix de l'Empereur.

From the London Times, October 9.

The concluding day of the Paris Races for this season was held on Sunday last, and the weather being very fine the attendance was equal to that at the spring meetings. The race of the day was the Grand Prix de l'Empereur, for which Gladiateur made his appearance.

Previous to the start for this race a large ring was formed round Gladiateur while the process of saddling was being performed, and certainly the horse was in splendid condition, and his owner and trainer had reason to be proud of him when he walked round the inclosure. The topic of conversation was the sad accident that happened to his jockey, Harry Grimshaw, as he had ridden this horse for all his races except this one.

The Prix de St. Cloud, the concluding race of the day, was remarkable for being won by the steeplechase mare Astrolabe, who, it may be remembered, was backed for so much money last for the Omnium, but the distance on this occasion, being two miles and a half, suited her better. The Prix de Chevilly brought up the old custom of heat races, and Le Sioulet, who was a much better class of horse than any of his opponents, won both heats in a canter. The ground was in very good going order.

GRAND PRIX DE L'EMPEREUR of 800 sovs., for 4 year old horses and upwards which have never won this race; entrance 20 sovs. each, h. ft. The second horse received 75 sovs. 4 yrs, 9 st.; 5 yrs, 9 st. 6 lb.; 8 yrs and aged, 9 st. 8 lb. Three miles and seven furlongs. 11 subs.

Count F de Lagrange's Gladiateur by Monarque —Miss Gladiator, 4 yrs, 9 st. (G. Pratt)..... 1
M. H. Delamarre's Vertugardin, 4 yrs, 9 st. (C. Pratt)..... 2
M. P. Aumont's Fumee, 4 yrs, 8 st. 11 lb (A. Watkins)..... 0
Delatre's Meli-Melo, 5 yrs, 9 st. 6 lb. (Flatman) 0

Betting—3 and 4 to 1 on Gladiateur, 5 to 1 against Vertugardin, and 10 to 1 against Fumee.

Gladiateur made the running, followed by Meli-Melo, Vertugadin, and Fumee, in the order named, and so they passed the stand the first time. At the windmill turn Meli-Melo went up to Gladiateur's quarters. Going up the hill Gladiateur took a lead of five or six lengths, the others in the same order, except they had closed up to Gladiateur coming down the hill; and on coming to the straight run in Gladiateur again increased his lead five or six lengths, and so passed the stand the second time, followed by Vertugadin and Fumee.

Passing the windmill turn the second time, Meli-Melo and Fumee were beaten off, and Gladiateur made the remainder of the running and won in a canter as he liked by three lengths, Fumee and Meli-Melo were distanced. Value of the stakes, 872 sovereigns. Time run in 7 minutes 28 seconds.

A Thieves' College.—A Liverpool journal has a story of a "Thieves' College" existing in that town. There are men and women teachers of the art of Cartouche and the Dodger, the pocket-handkerchief, the purse, and the watch-chain departments being presided over by different professors. Burglary and the use of the garotte is taught by experts, and the accomplishment of begging letters is a branch in itself.

THIRD EDITION

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20.—The brig *Lily*, from Windsor, N. S., bound to Baltimore, four days out, has been spoken in the Bay.

The ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, 130 days from Chincha Islands, with guano, bound to New York, was spoken ten miles from Cape Henry yesterday, and also the steamer *Carrol*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with 245 passengers.

The schooner *Pathway*, from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, was spoken in the Chesapeake Bay yesterday. Also, the barque *Humboldt*, 43 days from Bremen, with 421 passengers, for Baltimore.

A large portion of the fleet of vessels before reported as detained in the Hampton Roads by stress of weather, have proceeded to sea.

Arrival of the "China."

HALIFAX, Oct. 22.—The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Shocking Murder.

HARTFORD, Oct. 19.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in West Hartford on Saturday night. The victim was a Mr. Julius Thompson, a bachelor, forty years of age, who lived with his mother and sister, on the road leading to Talcott Mountain. Between seven and eight o'clock a young man called at the house, and requested Mr. Thompson to assist him, as his wagon had broken down. Mr. Thompson went out with the stranger, and was found by his street gate about an hour afterwards, under a tree on the highway, brutally murdered. His skull was broken open with some instrument or club. No arrests, as yet, have been made, but our Hartford police are on the track of the supposed murderer. A suspicious character has been seen for several days hanging about the village, and is supposed to be the murderer. Robbery was the probable cause, as Mr. Thompson had some money and bonds in the house.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Wheat very firm; red, $3 10@3·15. White Corn, $1·25; yellow, 1 10. Oats dull and declining. Flour steady; Western scarce. Pork, $34·50. Lard nominal. Groceries inactive. Seeds firm; Cloverseed $8 75@8·87½. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Homicides.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Pearce.—This morning began the Oyer and Terminer session for this term. At an early hour this morning the court-room was well filled. Many of those present were the jurors who have been summoned to attend during the remainder of the term, the service of the first lot having expired on Thursday last. A large number of witnesses were also present, together with the relatives and friends of the unfortunates who are charged with the fearful crimes of murder and manslaughter. The remainder of the audience was made up of spectators, idle, but curious to catch a glimpse of the men whose names have been paraded before the public in connection with deeds of blood, and to hear the result of their trials.

The first case called was that of William Leary. His counsel denied the right of the Commonwealth to proceed with the trial of the prisoner on this indictment. By their own laches, the time allowed by the law for his trial has already passed; and I submit to your Honors that the prisoner, having been once discharged from custody, cannot be rearrested except upon a new complaint, supported by affidavit.

The District Attorney maintained that the question before the Court was concerning the arraignment of the prisoner.

The counsel of the prisoner, desiring that his case might be placed right upon the record, desired to apply for his discharge, on the ground that two full terms had elapsed since the committal of the prisoner upon the present indictment.

The District Attorney agreed to this arrangement, and the prisoner was thereupon released from the dock. The District Attorney further stated that the late prisoner could not be kept in prison to await his trial, unless something should occur to warrant it. It is now in order to grant him a speedy trial, and we are going to do it.

The Court said, that as two terms had elapsed since the committal of the defendant, who had made no application for a continuance, there was no sufficient reason why he should be kept in custody. What effect this discharge may have upon the control to be exercised over him is a separate and independent question. If he is in court and answers to the indictment, the District Attorney proposes to proceed with the trial. We do not intend, however, to control this defendant. He is at liberty to go in and out of court as he may think proper. We can see no difficulty in the trial progressing under these terms.

The counsel for the defendant then stated that he thought it his duty not to plead to the indictment. The prisoner had been arraigned upon the indictment, but had refused to plead.

Charles Buckwalter, Esq., one of the counsel for the defendant formerly appointed by the Court, being ill, an application was made for additional counsel. While this matter was being attended to, and the propriety and legality of proceeding with the trial was under argument, it was discovered that the defendant, Leary, had left the court-room. Considerable excitement was caused by the discovery.

The Court asked the counsel for the defendant whether or not he had advised the flight of Leary?

Counsel replied that he had not; that he was entirely ignorant of the departure of the defendant until his attention had been called to the fact by the District Attorney.

The Court said that, as the prisoner had chosen to walk out of Court, he might choose to walk in again. So the trial was proceeded with, and while the Court was occupied in empanelling a jury, the defendant was again brought in.

The trial was then commenced, Thomas B. Dwight, Esq., being associated with the District Attorney in the prosecution. Mr. Dwight, in his opening address to the jury, explained the difference between murder of the first and second degrees and manslaughter.

Mr. Wolf was then sworn. He resides at No 352 Gilpin street; knew both defendant and deceased; they were both working on his farm on the 12th of April last; Ring, the deceased, had been working for him six or seven years; Leary had been at work only a few days; the farm is in the Twentieth Ward, near the Columbia bridge; about fifteen hands were at work on the place, some of them in a culvert; Jerry Ring was among the latter; I told him he should be a kind of foreman over the others; Leary was in the gang on the other side of the field; between nine and ten o'clock Jerry came up to me and said—

The District Attorney—Never mind what he said.

Witness.—Some of the men refused to work; I went down and got some other hands; Leary was not one of them; they worked until 12 o'clock; at five minutes before 1 o'clock I went to the place where they were at work; I met Ring on the road, going down; he insisted on my going down to the culvert; we met Leary coming up; he said something to me, and then Ring went up to him and struck him in the face with his fist

The Court here took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The trial of Gottlieb Williams, for the murder of Mrs. Miller, has been fixed for Thursday of next week. The prisoner was in the dock, looking as sullen and haggard as he did at the preliminary examinations.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Adam Siter, William S. James, Jacob E. Bryan, and Edward Siter, Jr., late copartners, trading as Siter, James & Co., to the use of J. Morris Perot, the trustee of their estate, assigned for the benefit of their creditors, vs. Charles Prentzel. Action on a book account. On trial.

The Jefferson German Saving Fund Association No. 2, vs. John Doerr. An action to recover on stock. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Cornelius Baker & Co. vs. B Doueduore defendant, and William Taylor and Simeon Dellars, garnishees. An action to recover on money in the hands of garnishees. On trial.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of Dike vs. Shenk et al. has at length been concluded. Verdict for plaintiff, $143.

AMERICA.

The Providence of God, as Unfolded in Its History.

A Discourse by the Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., Delivered at the Second Congregational Church, October 21, 1866.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A large and attentive audience assembled last evening at the Second Congregational Church, Eleventh and Wood streets, to listen to Dr. Smiley's inaugural address to the young men and women of America. After the preliminary exercises, the eloquent divine came forward and spoke as follows:—

We propose to commence to-night a series of some half-a-dozen discourses which we propose to address to the youth of America. In unfolding these discourses, we propose that the first three or four shall be upon topics that are not ordinarily introduced into the pulpit—a little more secular than those that are ordinarily introduced, especially on the Sabbath; each in the main, if possible, to be an address to the conscience. It certainly cannot be wrong.

We will pursue this subject on next Sabbath night and on the one succeeding. We wish to explain why Providence has placed the Rocky Mountains where they are, and the Alleghenies where they are, and the mighty range of the Cordilleras where they are. We design, in this series of discourses, to unfold, so far as we may, the Divine design as indicated in this matter. On next Sabbath morning, by special request, we will preach a discourse from the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

This world was made for man, not man for the world.

Hence, the Divine Artificer had for thousands of years prior to man's creation, prior to the advent of man, been fitting up this world with direct reference to the hour of his creation; had been collecting materials, arranging it for a home, gracing it with beauty, surrounding it with ten thousand things that were calculated, or that should be calculated, to add unseen joy to his heart. Hence He crowned it with light, paved it with verdure, decked it with blossom, voiced it with mildew. There was sound in the gale; there was fragrance in the flower; sweet scent in the air; soft hue for the eye; and all this was but the fitting up, indicating the arrival of an expected guest.

If there was an intelligent being looking down upon the unfoldment of the plastic power of the creative hand in this world, he must have reasoned that that beautiful temple is being fitted up for the worshipper; and so it was. It was all stately, all beautiful, all glorious. Light was flashing, but there was no eye to see. The song birds were carrolling, but there was no ear to drink in their music. Treasures were abundant, but there was no hand to take them up. The mountains and hills were all garnered up, but there was no hand to push aside the rubbish, and bring forth their precious treasures.

One being was wanted to crown the whole, and the Divine Being is represented as introducing this being into his gorgeous Alhambra with a magnificent form. I know of nothing in the whole compass of man's history, save the death upon the cross, that speaks so loftily of man's ability, as the fact that the counsel of the eternal world held a consultation, and the being that is introduced into this world is represented as being introduced as the result of that consultation—inspired by the inbreathing of the Godhead.

Let us make the Adam in our image, after our likeness. So the Lord breathed into the Adam the breath of life, and man became a living soul. Now there was a correlation between the being that was thus introduced and the world into which he was introduced. There was a harmony between the temple and the worshipper. And from the harmony of these relationships, the design of the Divine Being might have been interpreted.

And now, what is Providence but the unfolding, the evolution, or carrying out of the Divine design in reference to man? This is what we call Providence: God carrying out His mighty plans and purposes.

It is true, indeed, that it is not often in the history of the Divine Being (Divine Providence) that He comes out plainly. It is not often that we see Him walking forth with His forked lightnings and His sandals of flame, and yet He has been thus seen. There the iron swims in the water like cork. There the water proves firm as adamant, and bends not beneath the footstep; and there in the fiery furnace is a faith only seen like unto the Son of God, and you hear the song going up from it.

Ordinarily the Divine Being walks invisible in His Providence on the globe that He has formed. In the language of Job, "He holdeth the face of His throne, but spreadeth His cloud upon it." Although sometimes we seem to think His footsteps are slow and tardy, and the cry goes up from the patient sufferer, How long, O Lord? Why are the chariot wheels of the king so slow in their progress, that they seem to have a retrograde movement? Yet Providence is always and everywhere on the onward march towards order, and unity, and perfection, and life.

It is true, indeed, that His footsteps are sometimes slow. Ages are needed for the mighty evolution. Providence is slow but sure. There is an old proverb in regard to the punishment of transgressors. "The mills of grind going slow, but they grind to powder."

Providence moves through time as if it were eternity. Indeed, time is nothing to an eternal being. One day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years is as one day; but that which endures conquers at last. Therefore, the kingdom will come, and the whole earth be subdued to God.

The movements of Providence, looking at the successive developments of human civilization, are not restricted to narrow bounds. It is not anxious to deduce to-day the consequence of the premises laid down yesterday. It may defer for ages, until the fullness of time shall come. Its logic will not be the less conclusive for reasoning slowly. Providence may have been committed through time as the gods of Homer through space. It makes a step, and ages have to wear away.

How long a time? How many suns? How many circumstances, before the regeneration of the moral powers of man by careful exercise of this great, this legitimate influence upon his social condition? Yet who can doubt or mistake its powers. The Reformation of the sixteenth century has come and gone, and now all things are preparing, doubtless, for the second and greater reformation. Obstacles oppose it; but yet who doubts but what it will come? Who doubts but that the whole world shall yet see the glory of God? And in that great drama which is just beginning to unfold, and which, perhaps, shall unfold majestically before the nineteenth century shall close, doubtless the continent of America, especially the United States, has a magnificent part to perform.

The curtain is just beginning to [illegible] preparatory to lifting up upon [illegible] great drama, but what

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What is the Real Position of the Country?

From the Herald.

Before the secessionists of the South raised the standard of revolt against the Government of the United States and forced the Southern people into rebellion, there were two parties in the country, wide apart in principle, but united on the main object sought to be accomplished by each—namely, the destruction of the Constitution and the disruption of the Union. These parties were the radical abolition fanatics of the North and the radical slavery-extension firebrands of the South. At that time the seeds of rebellion were sown in the free States by Wendell Phillips, who denounced the Constitution of the United States as a league with hell and a covenant with the devil, and by the Jacobins of the *Tribune* school, who wrote poetry inciting people to "tear down the flaunting lie"—meaning the American flag—and prose vindicating the sacred right of secession. In the slave States the corresponding work was done by the Yanceys, Lamars, and Rhetts, and by such papers as the Charleston *Mercury* and Richmond *Enquirer*.

These same two parties exist to-day; and as before the war they worked for the same end, the destruction of the Union, so now the war is ended, they labor for a common object—to obstruct the restoration of the Union. One of these parties is represented at the North to-day by Butler, Chandler, Stevens, and Phillips, with such men as Hamilton and Brownlow as their allies in the South; and the other, at the South, by Wade Hampton, Humphreys, Monroe, and Dawson, with Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Hoffman, Seymour, Clymer, and the Copperhead organs generally, as their allies in the North.

Both these parties are engaged in making violent appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people of either section of the Union and in preaching up another rebellion. The Northern wing of the Jacobin army is threatening the impeachment of the President, the seizure the Government by Congress, and the destruction of General Grant and the regular army. The Southern and Copperhead wing is talking about forcing the members from the ex-Rebel States into Congress at the point of the bayonet. So far as any real danger is concerned, these threats and boastings are mere balderdash, and amount to nothing.

The people have settled that question very decisively in the recent elections by declaring in favor of the Congressional solution of the problem of restoration, as embodied in the Constitutional amendment, and by confirming that policy as a fixed fact during the entire balance of President Johnson's Administration. For the impeachment of the President the Northern Jacobins could not get thirty votes in the House of Representatives; while the original secessionists of the South and their Copperhead allies of the North would find it difficult to persuade such a cunning political fox as President Johnson to put his head into any trap they could bait for him.

There may be some little risk that the Ben Butler Jacobins on one side, and the Monroes and Forrests and Dawsons on the other, may incite unthinking people here and there to violate the law and create riots, as they did at New Orleans and Memphis; but such outbreaks can only end in unnecessary bloodshed and the slaughter of a few infatuated victims, and they are easily subdued. Something of this kind may spring from the advice of the Northern radicals to the Baltimore Police Commissioners to resist a plain law and rebel against the constitutional authority of the Governor of the State of Maryland. If so, it will be speedily checked and the guilty parties brought to punishment. But so far as any serious trouble to the country may appear to be threatened by the violence of the radicals on either side, the public mind may rest at ease, and feel satisfied that it is all balderdash, and that the nation was never more secure against any rebellion than it is at the present moment.

A political revolution must, however, take place shortly that will mark the lines of parties for the next quarter of a century in this country. In the Southern States there will spring up two distinct factions, the one opposing the Constitutional amendment and the other favoring that settlement of the question of restoration. The former will embrace all the old firebrands and worn-out political hacks who are set aside by the Constitutional amendment, and who desire still to figure on the public stage and feed at the public crib. The latter will comprise the new generation—the young men of the South who went into the war through reckless gallantry, and the quiet, respectable citizens who desire to see peace and prosperity restored to their States. These parties will contend for political mastery at the South among themselves, and it is easy to predict which side will win. In the Northern States the lines will be drawn between the radical Jacobins and the Republicans. The former, probably at the next session, or certainly in the next Congress, led by Butler, Phillips, and Stevens, will proclaim their programme of abolishing the Constitution, placing the executive as well as legislative power in the hands of Congress, and seizing upon the Governments of all the Southern States, and holding them as subdued provinces. The Republicans will draw off in a distinct conservative party against the Jacobin radicals, and the late Democrats, totally demolished and wiped out as an organization in the elections of this year, will select their places in one or other of these new divisions. Eventually the Southern Constitutional amendment party will combine with the Republican party, and form the great national organization that will elect the next President, and rule the nation for the next quarter of a century.

The breaking up and reformation of political organizations will be more complete and distinct than anything of the kind that has occurred in this country since the formation of the old Republican and Federal parties. It will be greater and more sweeping than that, as the nation is more powerful and the issues more vital than they were in those early days of the republic. This is the revolution that is in store for us. It will be a peaceful one; but who can estimate the importance of its results?

The South and the Constitutional Amendments.

From the Times.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remonstrates, with dignity and force, against the course of the *Times* in recommending the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by the Southern States. Having regarded the *Times* and its editor as friendly to the South, it finds their recent action "inexplicable, on the principles which determine the obligations of fidelity among men." And in a very natural tone of disappointment, not unmingled with some equally natural resentment, it protests against the alleged injustice and hostility of our course. Possibly we may be able to remove some of the *Enquirer's* misconceptions upon this subject.

I. We regard the early restoration of the Southern States to the Union under the Constitution as the most pressing and imperative necessity of the day. Every day's delay seems to us fraught with formidable evils and dangers. The prolonged exclusion of ten States and eight millions of people from all participation in a Government whose laws they are required to obey, no matter what may be the motive of that exclusion, is an anomaly in our republican system which must be fruitful of the worst results. It sours and alienates those who are thus excluded. It rankles in the hearts of men who have suffered defeat in war, as an additional humiliation—all the more galling because they are powerless to resist it. It sharpens and intensifies every blow they have already received, and infuses the poison of rancor and hatred into the weapons of war and the wounds they have caused. It breeds distrust when and where confidence is the one thing required, and educates the rising generation in the memory and resentment of hostilities which it is for the interest of the nation and the world that they should forget. It checks the development of their material resources, arrests their industry, and deprives them of the ability, while it begets an indisposition, to pay the taxes and bear the burdens of the General Government. It nurses the seeds of division between the two sections, plants new thorns of discontent, strengthens the hands of those who would make two nations in feeling, in interest, in ambition, and in fact, where the people would have but one, and in every way contributes powerfully and dangerously to the ruin and degradation of the South, while it inspires and strengthens the temper of tyranny and arrogant domination, which is no less dangerous to liberty and to the perpetuity of our republican institutions, in the Northern States. Such a state of things, so full of evil and of peril, should be ended at the earliest moment possible.

II. We are anxious above all things to end it. It seems to us not nearly so important, either to the North or the South, or to the nation at large, *how* it shall be ended, as that it shall be ended *soon*. Long delay involves more peril than almost any method of adjustment. We believed, and still believe, that it ought to have been ended at the outset—that the restoration of the Union should have been the immediate result of the overthrow of the Rebellion against it. Congress last December should have taken up the work just where the President's action had left it, and should have carried it forward, promptly and with vigor, to full completion. That course would have given us peace, order, content, the resumption of enterprise, a prompt reorganization of industry, all needed legislative reforms, and a political reorganization based on the ideas established by the war, and in full and permanent co-operation with the principles and measures of the National Union party. We labored earnestly for that result. We continued our efforts throughout the session, against steadily increasing obstacles and discouragements; and after the session closed we still struggled, in the Philadelphia Convention and in these columns, for the restoration of the Union by the admission into Congress of loyal men, from loyal States, found to have been elected, returned, and qualified according to law for seats therein. Certainly, in all this there was no lack of "fidelity"—not to the South, for we were not seeking the welfare of any section—but to the country, and to the principle which we deemed essential to its welfare—the early and full restoration of the Union.

III. The late elections put an end to any hope of effecting this restoration in the way proposed. Right or wrong, wise or unwise, that decision had been reached. It was and is absolutely certain that the Southern States cannot be admitted at the time and in the way proposed. The Congress which will control that question has been elected, and will hold power until March 4, 1869, when the official term of President Johnson will expire. He is powerless in the premises, first, because he has no control whatever over the admission of members into Congress, and secondly, because there is a majority in both branches sufficient to override and annul his veto power. As matters stand now, therefore, it is certain that the South cannot be restored to its constitutional relations in the Union by any direct exercise of political power, and against the will of the Union majority, until after a new President shall have been elected, and still another Congress chosen. This is a fixed fact, and neither the South nor the North, neither the President nor his friends, nor anybody else, can change it.

IV. Now, under these circumstances, what can best be done? What course of action does a wise regard for their own interests prescribe to the Southern States? On the one hand they are advised to persist in demanding their rights—in denouncing the Union party which has complete control of Congress, and in waging, in alliance with the Democratic minority, a bitter and relentless war upon it. The President is urged to the same course, as if it were in the interest of the Southern States. Wade Hampton and Governor Humphreys counsel the boldest and most high-toned defiance to their "oppressors." The Democratic party, as a matter of course, give the same advice, as it is only in this direction that they foresee any possibility of their own return to power. Now, what possible good can result from such a policy?

Will the Richmond *Enquirer* inform us how the South can possibly better its condition by such action? If it has studied the recent drift of public sentiment in the North to any purpose, it must know that it is extremely sensitive to the positive and peremptory demand of political power in the National Government, as a matter of right, on the part of those States and communities that waged a bloody war of four years for the destruction of that Government, and that desisted only when, and only because, they were physically unable to wage it any longer. Nothing tends more certainly to consolidate the Republican party, and to strengthen its most ultra element, than such demands so urged. The *Enquirer* may easily see how, under their influence, the temper of the North has been steadily rising day by day since the war was closed. Nor is this at all unnatural or inexplicable—however unwise it may be in point of policy. The people of the North have been compelled to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives and millions upon millions of money to rescue the Government from destruction; they are very naturally reluctant to see it pass at once into the hands of the people who sought its overthrow; and when those very States seek to snatch it from their grasp—to seize it as a matter of right, and take possession of it as if it had always been their cherished possession—they inevitably arouse a sharp and hot resistance. This may not be statesmanlike nor wise, but it is natural and inevitable.

The South, therefore, it seems to us, has nothing to gain and much to lose by persisting in waging war upon the victorious North for restoration as a matter of absolute right. It cannot possibly succeed, because the Congress which controls the matter for three years to come is beyond its reach. It cannot overthrow it—it cannot reverse the people's verdict—it cannot annul the laws of Congress—it cannot secure for itself any voice in the election of President in 1868. Open hostility on its part, or on its behalf, only strengthens its opponents, and confirms their power. They may persist in it, and may count as their friends only those who urge them on. With some men such persistence passes for principle, and is deemed the only consistent course. So long as no good can possibly result from it—so long as it seems certain only to multiply and increase the evils and dangers by which the Southern cause is already encompassed—it seems to us simple obstinacy, neither demanded by any principle nor creditable to the judgment and good sense of those who adopt it as the guide of their political action.

V. When the attempt at restoration by a prompt and unconditional admission of the loyal South into Congress has clearly and finally failed, it has seemed to us most consistent with "fidelity" to the South, and with the best interests of the whole country, to seek restoration in some other way. It is eminently a practical matter, and should be dealt with in a practical way. We have advised the acceptance of the Constitutional amendment, as the best way of accomplishing the work of restoration, now that the other way has been finally closed. We believe we are thus doing the South the very best service in our power. We are not, it is true, ministering to their resentments, nor inflaming their passions, nor flattering their pride; but we are advising what seems to us most likely to recover for them their lost political position, and to promote their peace and permanent prosperity. We cannot be reproached with any lack of "fidelity" to them, for we have never been bound to act with them as a political party, or in any other way than upon our own judgment of what will best promote their welfare, in common with that of the whole country; and it is upon that basis that we have advised the acceptance of the Constitutional amendment. We believe it to be the only way now open for their restoration to the Union and to their exercise of political power in the Government. By its prompt adoption we believe they can secure representation in Congress during the coming winter, with a voice and vote upon the various measures of special concern to themselves, and also a voice in the election of President in 1868. By rejecting it, as they seem inclined now to do, we believe they will prolong their exclusion both from Congress and the Electoral College until after President Johnson's successor shall have taken his seat, and possibly a good deal longer.

This is what we have done, and these are our reasons for doing it. We do not know whether they will commend themselves to the *Enquirer's* respect or not; but we see in them nothing inconsistent with our own.

The *Enquirer* insists that "the Southern people cannot adopt the Constitutional amendment without personal dishonor and infamy." If we believed that to be so, we should not ask its adoption. But we do not. We regard this as an exaggerated and unreal view of the case. The amendment involves a loss of representative power, and a temporary exclusion from office of certain classes of their people. They are not asked to *decree* either of these as of their own motion, but to accept and assent to them as modifications of an existing state of things. At present they have no representation, and none of the unpardoned among their people can hold office. These are the results—the unfortunate but natural and necessary results—of their war upon the Government. That war was their voluntary act. They took all its risks of failure as of success, and among them was this of disfranchisement. They can have back their political power, somewhat curtailed and modified. We see in their assent to this nothing of "infamy" or of "dishonor." It is simply accepting one of the results of an unsuccessful Rebellion, as a means of averting others still more severe and disastrous.

But the *Enquirer* says they have no security that they will be restored, even if they do adopt the amendment.

"Where is any *guarantee* of the consideration? Where is any *promise* of it? Where is any reason to *expect* it? Where is any plausible room *to hope* for it?

"The New York *Times* recently contained *a demonstration* that there was no pledge in existence that the adoption of the amendment would readmit the South and end the present anarchy; that there was no respectable commitment to that effect: that the House of Representatives had, on the contrary, expressly *rejected* a declaration of that purport; that the prominent Republican leaders have *protested* against being held to any such idea And this view of the *Times* is sustained by abundant other proofs.**

"If Mr. Raymond really thinks the Southern States ought to adopt the amendment as the condition of reconstruction, he ought first to secure such *an offer* to us. To call on us, day after day, to accept what has never been offered, nay, what he himself says has been refused, is nothing less than absurd."

There is truth and force in all this. There is certainly no pledge on the part of Congress to admit Southern members upon their ratification of the amendment. The bill embodying such a pledge was rejected; but it should be borne in mind that it was not rejected solely by the votes of those opposed to admission. The extreme radicals voted against it, because they would not and will not admit the South except on the basis of negro suffrage. But the Democrats and many others also voted against it, because they did not believe Congress had any right to impose conditions at all. The decision against admission, therefore, upon the adoption of the amendment was not final or conclusive. On the contrary, Tennessee was instantly admitted upon its adoption, and there were not *twenty* votes in the House against it.

If the South should now adopt the amendment, we believe its admission to Congress would follow at once and as a matter of course. The discussions before the people have strengthened this conviction. None but the most extreme radicals have ventured to take ground against admission. The general understanding of the whole country—the whole current of public sentiment, the universal expectation in Congress and out, is in that direction; and the prompt action of the Southern States would so strengthen this feeling that nothing could resist it. And it would have this effect all the more if that action should be taken in the absence of any specific pledge, and in reliance upon the justice and good faith of the dominant party in Congress and in the country. And if, after all, this reliance should fail—if the violence of the radicals should overbear this sentiment and still exclude the South from representation in the Government, nothing practical would be lost, and an issue would then be formed upon which their overthrow would be certain.

The South has the decision of this matter in its own hands. Its action influences public sentiment in the North far more than anything its friends here can do or say. If it is required to make sacrifices and do acts which offend its pride and sense of right, it is but just to remember that its own action has given the North the power to impose them. Its grand mistake, the source of all its evils—*fons et origo malorum*—was its rebellion against the Government. It cannot expect to see all its rills dried up in a single day.

New York—New Jersey.

From the Tribune.

Between New England on the northeast and Pennsylvania on the southwest lie the States of New York and New Jersey, with a population of some five millions, and sending thirty-six Representatives to the more popular branch of Congress. These are all to be chosen on Tuesday, November 6; and a United States Senator for six years from New York, and probably another for four years from New Jersey, are to be elected by the Legislatures simultaneously chosen. The election in these States is necessarily regarded with lively interest by the whole American people.

In 1864 New York was carried for Lincoln, Fenton, and the Republican tickets generally, by majorities averaging 7500—majorities which were quadrupled in the aggregate returns in 1865. Whether there are plausible grounds for believing, or fearing, or hoping, that this majority of thirty thousand votes for the Republican Union ticket can be overcome at the next annual election, each will judge for himself; but every dispassionate observer must regard such a result as but a faint possibility. Johnsonism—Fenianism—devotion or repugnance to the Excise act of our last Legislature—approval or condemnation of one or more of Governor Fenton's vetoes—these are all the make-weights that may be supposed to influence the result. Who believes that, by means of these or in defiance of them, the thirty thousand majority of last year is now to be subverted and overborne? What is there in the course of events, the results of recent elections, or other manifestations of public sentiment, that indicates and predicts such a change?

New Jersey was the only free State that gave a popular majority in 1860 for electors opposed to Mr. Lincoln. Alone among the free States of 1860, she gave a majority for General McClellan in 1864. That majority was overborne, and a Republican Governor and Legislature elected in 1865, after a most spirited and energetic canvass, the Republicans carrying three of the five Congressional districts, and losing a fourth by barely fifty votes. This result was mainly due to the return of New Jersey's honorably discharged soldiers from serving their country in the War for the Union. Her Democratic Legislatures of 1863-4 denied them the privilege of voting in the field, while those fit for duty could not be spared to come home. Hence the State went against Lincoln by over 4000 majority, yet was nevertheless carried by Governor Ward in 1865 by some 1700 majority.

New Jersey is to-day one of the surest and firmest Republican States in the Union, though several are far ahead of her in the magnitude of their majorities. She will very surely elect three, probably four, possibly five Republicans as her Representatives in the next House. She will in due time fill the place of Mr. Wright in the U. S. Senate with a Republican. She will poll on the 6th proximo a larger Republican vote and majority than she did last year. In short, she has taken her place among the thoroughly free States, and she will keep it.

These are the only two States above the old slave line that Johnsonized Democracy can even hope to carry; for the Northwest is radical to the core, as Iowa has just demonstrated.

New York in 1864 elected 20 Republican to 11 Democratic Representatives in Congress; New Jersey 3 to 3—together 22 to 14. That these States will now elect more than 22 opponents of "My Policy" and its author is as certain as any result yet future well could be. Governor Fenton's majority can hardly be less than thrice that of 1864; while New Jersey, then Democratic, will be with Congress in every branch of her government.

We say these results are inevitable, because the set of the popular current is clear, and because a public sentiment so decided always vindicates itself in the results of current elections. When the East and West shall have thus spoken, why need the controversy be protracted? What will be left practically to struggle for? Why should not the Southern States resume their places in the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress, and the whole land once more enjoy the blessings of security and perfect peace?

Rights of Southern Citizens in Other States.

From the World.

The labyrinth of absurdity in which the radical doctrine wanders is well illustrated by the manner in which they make political guilt attach to local residence and not to personal conduct. In the city of Baltimore, seven-eighths (this is the proportion stated by the committee which waited upon Governor Swann) of the citizens are disfranchised in consequence of alleged sympathy with the late Rebellion. But if any of these disfranchised citizens remove to other States, they are immediately absolved from all political stains and recover all the rights of citizenship. Suppose that, one year ago, ten of the disfranchised citizens of Baltimore and ten citizens of Vermont had taken up their residence in this State, they would be, all alike, entitled to vote in our elections, in accordance with our laws. It is, of course, a glaring absurdity that Marylanders who, after a year's residence, vote in New York, cannot, by any length of residence, reacquire their right to vote in the State of their birth.

The same absurdity inheres in all the radical attempts at disfranchisement. If a thousand hardy New York soldiers, having served in the South and become acquainted with the openings it affords for making money, should emigrate thither and purchase cotton lands at a cheap rate from ruined planters, they would be punished by the radical Congress as political outcasts, and denied representation in the Government for which they perilled their lives. And if, on the other hand, the planters who spent their property in supporting the Rebellion should come to New York, they would acquire, by the mere fact of removal, the same rights of representation in Congress as are possessed by citizens born in the State. There are probably in this city at least five thousand Southerners who would be denied representation at home, and yet share it as fully here as if they had come from Massachusetts.

Every Southern refugee who has been in this State a year, and has resided four months in the county, has, by our laws, just the same right to vote in the coming election as our own citizens. Like the rest of us, he must be registered; but this formality complied with, he has an equal voice with every other citizen in determining who shall be Governor, who shall be elected to Congress in the district where he votes, and who shall fill all other offices for which incumbents are chosen at this election. It is a most extraordinary species of political guilt which may be thus effaced or incurred by simply removing from one State to another. It is the soil, not the man, that is accursed. A man's political guilt or innocence does not depend upon what he has done, but upon where he resides.

The Constitution was once supposed to order these things differently. It was supposed that the Federal Government acted directly on individual citizens, and that its relations to them, whether for protection or punishment, were precisely the same whether they resided in one State or another. What can be more fantastically absurd than for Congress to make men's characters a problem in geography instead of a question of morals?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Outlet street, from Twenty first to Twenty-second street, to be built of brick circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25 1866. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to

W. W. SMEDLEY,
10 19 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be commenced on January 1, 1867, but an instalment of 10 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 35

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nineteenth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
9 6 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear
THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT,
No. 417 COMMERCE Street.,
10 18 6t Wholesale Agents.
By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Capital Stock will be increased to $500 000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, application for which will be received from stockholders and others.

10 10 12t W. B. SHAWN, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

10 19 12t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

MARY A. KERR,

N. W. Cor. TENTH and SOUTH Sts.

ENGLISH MERINOES,

2 yards wide, in colors and black, at $1 25 per yard. 4¼ yards, a pattern, $3 62 for the dress.

These goods are the widest and finest in the city.

Also, nearly 3000 yards of

SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLACK ENGLISH MERINOES,

At $1 35 and $1 45 per yard, equal in appearance to French Merinoes.

REPS in desirable colors and shades, at 90c. per yard, full yard wide, 8 yards a dress pattern.

DOUBLE WIDTH ALPACA PLAIDS,

At 62½c., worth 75c.; styles can't be beat.

Superior quality of

ALL WOOL FRENCH MERINOES,

At $1 25 per yard.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS, BLANKETS, AND BALMORAL SKIRTS. 10 19 6trp*

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

Real Welsh Flannel.
Shaker Flannel.
Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
English Unshrinkable Flannel.
Persian Flannel, Silk Warp.
Ballardvale and other Domestic Flannels.
Domet and Gauze Flannel.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Fancy Sacque Flannels.
Canton Flannels.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
9 14 6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

Crib and Cradle Blankets,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
9 14 6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. 10 3m

Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash. Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 7 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT S

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

10 8 mwf10t

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMBOSSED CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.

9 22 wfm3m

CANTON FLANNELS!

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES MCMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs Belt Buckles and Slides Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors Alpaca Braids and Saint Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 17 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

SUPPOSED COMBINATION OF FORGERS.—There has been a great number of forgeries perpetrated in our great cities within the past few months. In many of the cases conviction has followed arrest, and there are many who are suffering the penalty of their crime. Yet even those who are convicted do not appear to be the principals in the work. That there is a grand network throughout the Union, embracing a number of talented, adroit, and daring fellows, determined to prey upon the banks in our principal cities, there can be no doubt; and it is not more doubtful that the central point of their operations is the city of Philadelphia. The successful efforts of this combination have had the effect to put the banking institutions on the alert, and through the agency of private detectives they have succeeded in securing the conviction of several offenders. It is no information to the public to state that these parties (as generally every thief does) assumed different names when arrested, and, in most cases, their real names would not have been discovered and known but for the knowledge had of them by the detectives. The most recent case is that of a resident of this city, who, when arrested in Chicago, gave the name of Steele, and by that name was indicted and tried, we believe. The description of him was recognized here, and the proper information communicated to the authorities of Chicago, upon which he received the benefit of being known, and was sentenced to a term of thirteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State of Illinois. The individual referred to was convicted of forgery in this city, and was pardoned by the President.

OUR FIREMEN.—The United States Hose Company started early this morning on their visit to Lancaster and Reading. The Company will be the guests of the Union Fire Company at Lancaster, and of the Juniors at Reading. The United States will return to this city on Friday evening next, and will be met at the depot at 7 o'clock by an escort composed of the following companies:—Vigilant Engine, William Penn Hose, Reliance Engine, Independence Hose, Assistance Engine, America Engine, Lafayette Hose, Franklin Hose, Neptune Hose, United States Hose, Weccacoe Engine, of Camden, Shiffler Hose, of Camden, United States Hook and Ladder, of Camden, Hope Engine, Warren Hose, Independence Engine, Kensington and Taylor Hose Companies. The escort will pass over the following route:—Up Broad to Green, out Green to Twentieth, thence to Arch, down Arch to Twelfth, thence to Chestnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, out Pine to Eighth, thence to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Fourth, down Fourth to Green, down Green to Second, thence to Race, up Race to Crown, through Crown to Vine, up Vine to Fifth, thence to York avenue, thence to Buttonwood, down Buttonwood to Fourth, and there dismiss.

The Water Witch Steam Fire Company, of Wilmington, Del., passed through this city on Saturday for home, after passing a few days in Trenton, N. J. They were met at the depot by a delegation of the Neptune Hose Company.

A new house will be erected by the America Hose Company. It will be a three-story brick, with brown stone mountings. The second story will be fitted up as a hall.

The Fairmount Engine Company are having a new and beautiful hose carriage built, which they intend to present to the Liberty Fire Company, of Reading. The prevailing color of the carriage will be white.

The Hibernia Fire Company are progressing finely in their arrangements for a grand trip to Paris, for the purpose of attending the Paris Exposition. The trip will take about three months, and cost each member participating about $600.

A new fire truck is being built in this city for the Bioneer Hook and Ladder Company, of St. Pauls, Minn. It is nearly ready for shipment.

The Germantown and Phœnix Hose Companies have each ordered a new cylinder of hose. 2000 feet were shipped from this city last week to the Fire Department of Richmond, Va.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—There was quite an interesting exhibition at the Continental Hotel, last night, at 9 o'clock. A gentleman entered the hotel, and was followed by a woman genteelly dressed. She came up to him just as he had got into the bar-room, and, drawing from her pocket a cowhide, applied the article to the person of the gentleman described. The affair gave rise to many strange surmises in reference to the cause of such unladylike treatment. Soon after his basting the man left, followed by an inquisitive crowd.

It appeared, from information obtained on the spot, that the two had been in company in the afternoon, and, on separating, a dispute arose, which resulted in the man leaving the woman abruptly.

He was seen by the person in question in the evening on Chesnut street, and followed to the hotel, where satisfaction was obtained in the way alluded to.

CHOLERA REPORTS.—It will be seen how little dependence can be placed in the cholera reports to the Board of Health, by referring to the following table. It will be seen that there are far more deaths reported for the week than there were cases reported:—

The cases reported on Saturday numbered six, making a total of 60 for the week. The deaths from cholera for the past week, as reported at the office of the Registrar, numbered 67. Of that number 38 were males and 29 females. The following shows the number of deaths from cholera in each of the wards:—First, 1; Second, 3; Third, 1; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 2; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 2; Ninth, 1; Twelfth, 2; Thirteenth, 3; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 3; Eighteenth, 4; Nineteenth, 10; Twentieth, 6; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-fourth, 3; Twenty-fifth, 3; Twenty-sixth, 1.

A NEW AND VALUABLE INSTITUTION.—The first Annual Exhibition will be held in Philadelphia during the month of November. The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original, or copied in oil painting, water colors, and pastel; designs, sketches, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art; sculpture models in plaster, wood and steel engravings and lithographs. An invitation has been extended to women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, to contribute in any of the branches named.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—William Connelly, Charles Lechler, and George Ellison, who were committed on Friday last by Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of having been concerned in a number of robberies at private dwellings during the summer, managed that evening to escape from the prison van while on their way to Moyamensing prison. The driver of the van, on entering the prison yard, discovered that his prisoners had made their escape through a hole in the floor of the vehicle, which had been made by a saw. The driver at once returned to the detective office and there notified the officers. The party who rendered such efficient services to the thieves will, undoubtedly, be arrested and punished. Furthermore, Detective Lemon and Officer Smith will arrest the fugitives.

THE VERDICT IN THE CASE OF A SUPPOSED MURDER.—The verdict in the case of the supposed murder of Helen Josephine Johnson, found dead at No. 18 N. Eleventh street, several weeks ago, has been rendered. It will be remembered that the deceased, accompanied by a gentleman, took board at the house in question, and that she died suddenly. A day after her death her companion disappeared. A post-mortem established the fact that death had been caused by compression of the brain, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was, that the compression was caused by a fall or blows. No trace of the missing companion has been discovered

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSE BENOITON, OF THE FAST FAMILY,
A YOUNG LADY WHO GOES TO
THE RACES AT THE CHESNUT.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 22, at 8,
First night of Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC
The Management takes great pleasure in being able to include in the repertoire of the current season Meyerbeer's brilliant opera of the
STAR OF THE NORTH,
the only important work of this great composer not yet heard in Philadelphia.
The Opera will be presented upon a scale of splendor which is confidently believed has never been attempted on the Operatic stage in this city,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
TWO MILITARY BANDS,
AN UNEQUALLED GREAT CAST,
and every other opportunity for striking
PICTURESQUE EFFECTS,
afforded by the charming romantic story of Katharina and Peter the Great has been taken advantage of in the preparation of this enchanting work, and particular attention has been bestowed upon the
GORGEOUS MILITARY SPECTACLE
involved in the camp scene in the second act.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 22, at 8
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'Etoile du Nord).
Katharina.....Miss C. L. KELLOGG
Prascovia.....Miss A. M. HAUCK
Danilowitz.....Sig. BARAGLI
Gritzenko.....Sig. BELLINI
Petero.....Sig. ANTONUCCI
Natalie.....Mme FLEURY
Peolinow.....Wme RICARDI
Giorgio Skavronsky.....Sig. BELLARDI
Ismaelon.....Sig. VOELDEN
Kermeloff.....Sig. BANFI
Rainaldo.....Sig. MANCINI
Russian Peasants and Soldiers, Tartars, Cossacks, Vivandieres, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, etc, etc.
SYNOPSIS OF THE SCENERY.
Act I—Village of Wyburg, in Finland—Navy Yard.
Act II—Russian Camp.
Act III—Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, October 23, at 8, only night of Verdi's masterwork,
ERNANI,
with an unapproachably great cast,
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trampler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

FANFAN BENOITON, AGED 7 YEARS,
A FAST YOUNG MAN
AND A STOCK SPECULATOR,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE TO-NIGHT

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. D. BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of
FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 22,
by the celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe, and universally pronounced, by the entire press of the Old World and the New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta,
(Her first appearance in this city,)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.
M'me PAREPA will sing Cavatina, "Ernani Involami," by Verdi; Duo, "Da Quel di," Linda, by Donizetti. Song, "The Nightingale's Trill," by Ganz and Trio, "Zitti, Zitti," Barbiere, by Rossini.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing Romanza, "M'appari," Martha, by Flotow; Duo from Linda, "Da Quel di," by Donizetti; Romanza, "In Terra ci Devissero," I Rivali, by Mercadante and Trio, "Zitti, Zitti," by Rossini.
SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing Cavatina, "Largo e Factotum," Barbiere, by Rossini Tarantella, "Gia lo Luna," Rossini.
SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing Romanza, "Il Balen," Trovatore, by Verdi; and Trio, "Zitti, Zitti," Barbier, by Rossini.
MR. S. B. MILLS will play Fantasia, "L'Africaine," Liszt, and Caprice Galop, by Mills.
MR. CARL ROSA will play Souvenir de Haydn, by Leonard; Auld Robin Gray, Caprice Fantastique
Mr. J. L. HATTON will play "Preludium," by J. S. Bach.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. J. L. HATTON
The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, New York.
Doors open at a quarter past 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
RESERVED SEATS.....50 CENTS EXTRA
May be had for any of the Beneman Concerts at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 10 8

POLYDOR BENOITON, AGED 14 YEARS,
A MEMBER OF THE S. A. B CLUB,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
The Management has the pleasure to announce that this evening, and
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
will be presented the
LATEST NEW YORK SUCCESS,
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
A copy of the
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT
of this piece was purchased last August from
LESTER WALLACK, Esq.;
OF WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK,
and its production, owing to the rapid succession of first-class stars, has been delayed until the present time. It will be presented, as at Wallack's Theatre, with every attention to detail, and a
MOST EFFECTIVE AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE NEW COMEDY,
by Benjamin Webster Jr. Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou entitled
THE FAST FAMILY.
Clotilde (the friend of the family).....Miss Josie Orton
Monsieur Didier.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Monsieur Benoiton.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
M. le Vicomte de Champrose.....Mr. J. W. Jennings
Monsieur Formichel.....Mr. M. Woolf
Prudent Formichel (his son).....Mr. W. Lennox
Francois.....Mr. H. Wilson
Blanche Didier.....Miss L. Cooper
Rose Benoiton.....Miss C. Jefferson
Adolphine (a poor relation).....Miss H. A. Perry
THURSDAY EVENING, October 25,
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
after a long and careful preparation, of
JANET PRIDE,
By DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MONSIEUR FORMICHEL AND SON WILL
VISIT THE FAST FAMILY,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE,
AT THE CHESNUT, TO-NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
REPRODUCTION OF THE FAST FAMILY,
THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
the great Play, in four acts, of
THE FAST FAMILY,
with new scenery and great cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
After which, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
M. Roberge.....WOMEN WILL TALK."
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRANCOIS, NEPHEW TO MONS. BENOITON
WILL RUN OFF WITH CAMILLE BENOITON,
THIS EVENING, AT THE CHESNUT.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 22,
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's celebrated Play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. J. B. Roberts as.....Bassanio
Mr. Barton Hill as.....Gratiano
Miss Susan Denin as.....Portia
TUESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH AS OTHELLO.
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as the STRANGER.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
THE FAST FAMILY
AT THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE,—
GREAT SUCCESS OF KATE FISHER.
Return from Europe of
EL NINO EDDIE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MAZEPPA. MAZEPPA. 10 22 4t

MONSIEUR BENOITON'S FAMILY
WILL APPEAR AT THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

THE FAST FAMILY THIS EVENING,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S EDITION OF THE
FAST FAMILY AT THE CHESNUT.

CITY MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Management, finding it impossible to complete the extensive alterations contemplated by them in time for the opening, as advertised, and being determined to make this Temple of the Drama a popular resort for the families of our city, where the most fastidious shall not have occasion to find fault, and likewise not wishing to make promises which cannot be fulfilled, respectfully announces that the
INAUGURATION NIGHT
IS POSTPONED
UNTIL
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27,
When it will
POSITIVELY OPEN
With one of the
BEST COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY,
And a
MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
ROBERT JONES,
10 20 6t Stage Manager.

CLOTILDE, THE FAST FAMILY'S FRIEND,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

THE RUGGLES GEMS.—
A new and beautiful collection of these famous works of art for the Parlor, Boudoir Drawing-room and Gallery, now on view and for sale at
ASHMEAD & EVANS',
10 22 mwf6t No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

BLANCHE AND DIDIER, OF THE
FAST FAMILY,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATIC SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

POLYDOR AND FANFAN, MEMBERS OF
THE FAST FAMILY, TWO FAST BOYS,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER
GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impart's health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 20 3m Professors HIL EBRAND & LEWIS

ROSE AND CAMILLE BENOITON,
THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE
FAST FAMILY, AT THE CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1107 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
TRIUMPHS OF
MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.
Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq, Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

TEE BEST INSURANCE
DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsmlm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 5p

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1866.
Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:—
CLASS NO. 1.
16,500 Yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
3,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
200 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool (cochineal dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.
CLASS NO 2.
6,500 Yards six-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool (indigo wool dyed, 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,400 Grey blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and red iron grease.
8,000 Pairs of woollen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.
CLASS NO. 3.
6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 Yards cotton Licking for bed-sacks.
CLASS NO. 4.
1,200 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,000 Stocks.
CLASS NO. 5.
600 Gross coat buttons (eagle).
250 Gross jacket buttons (eagle).
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle).
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets epaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
40 Drums (tenor), complete.
250 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 Sets drum snares.
50 Boxwood "B" fifes.
75 Pairs drum sticks.
CLASS NO. 6.
10,000 Pairs army bootees (infantry pattern).
CLASS NO. 7.
850 Cartridge-boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards, with frogs attached.
900 Percussion-cap pouches.
800 Cartridge-box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
600 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.
CLASS NO. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.
CLASS NO. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz:—
Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woollen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bed sacks.
The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on, until contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of —— hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness, A B., Guarantor.
E. F. C D, Guarantor.
I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.
Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to
Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 22 m4t Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
10 12 t30 Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 16, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1866, at his office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated, by the Commanding Officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1866. Upon acceptance of the offer security and sons in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Beef."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
10 17 5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. C. S.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
POPULAR ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
604 MARKET ST.
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

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OR
DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment,
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!
Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be aniline or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Rugs and Blankets. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 m6t No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 702 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
T. J. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf1m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1917 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover. Delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULKE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Best Qualities of
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL,
Cheap
Stove size.....$7 00
Egg size.....6 75
Nut size.....5 50
At P. McGARRY & SON'S,
19 5 mw8t West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
7 23 3* NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
9 10 5 Manufacturer of Poudrette
GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1 MARY Street

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having seen of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-Pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Stree's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN S. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Appinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

The Roman Catholics and the Blacks.

THE second Plenary Council of the Romish Church in this country has just finished a two weeks' session at Baltimore. It was very largely attended by the archbishops, bishops, and priests who constitute the magnates of that Church.

Two principal topics are said to have mainly occupied the attention of the Council, viz., the evangelization of the colored population, and the public school system of the United States. In regard to the former of these, it is the intention of the Romanists to enter at once upon a comprehensive and energetic system of proselyteism among the blacks of the South. This is a step taken, not only in accordance with the judgment o the leaders of that Church in this country, but in obedience as well to express instructions from the Pope himself.

It cannot be denied that the American freedmen afford, in many respects, a fine field for the proselytizing efforts of the Romish Church. In the first place, they are a sensuous, imaginative race, upon whom the gorgeous and imposing ceremonies of Roman Catholicism, as well as many of its mysterious and awe-inspiring doctrines, are well calculated to produce a profound impression. The negro is fond of music, of dress, of formality, of pomp and ceremony. He is superstitious and credulous, prone to yield to authority, and hence, as a race, peculiarly susceptible to the especial influences of that Church. The success of Romanism with other rude and half-educated races shows what we may reasonably look for in this case.

Again, as a Church, the Romish Church has always opposed the enslaving of the blacks. We are aware that the influence both of the leaders and of the body of that Church in this country has generally been, politically, on the pro-slavery side; but the voice of the Church at large, as authoritatively expressed, has always condemned the execrable traffic in human flesh. On the contrary, Protestanism has for a long time been represented at the South by a class of men who defended slavery as a *Divine institution*, appointed and sanctioned of God as much as the Christian Church itself. It cannot but be that this constant association of the defense of slavery with that form of Christianity with which the blacks have hitherto been almost exclusively familiar has had its influence upon them, and an influence, too, which the Romish priest will not be slow to turn to good account in favor of his own Church.

Another element of strength which this Church will have in its efforts to proselyte the blacks is its total ignoring of that spirit of *caste* which so extensively prevails in this country in regard to the blacks, and which has been fostered to a great extent by our Protestant Churches in times gone by, and even yet encounters no efficient and practical opposition from them. To the credit of the Roman Catholic Church it must be said, that it gives a better exemplification of the truth that "God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth," than do the Protestant churches generally. This will be a great element of strength in its labors with the blacks.

Finally, the almost entire neglect of the various American Protestant Churches to occupy the field so invitingly thrown open to them by the abolition of slavery, gives the Romish Church a fine opportunity to enter in and take possession of it. We know that something has been done by the Protestant Churches in this direction, but not a tithe of what the importance of the work demands. Here are four millions of people at our very doors, ready and eager for education, anxious to receive the gospel. And yet, how little has been done for them!

This prompt and energetic action on the part of the authorities of the Romish Church is in accordance with the far-sighted sagacity which they have always exhibited. It is apparent to every reflecting observer that, at no distant day, the masses of the black population of the South will be invested with all the rights and privileges of citizenship. They will then form a most influential and important element in nearly one-half of the States of the Union. What if, before that time, the masses of that population shall have been safely gathered within the fold of that Church whose head is at Rome? There is food for reflection in this suggestion for those Protestants who believe their form of Christianity to be the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty. The conversion to Roman Catholicism of the black population of the South will be a long stride towards making that Church the dominant power in this country.

Indian Troubles.

THERE are prospects of a more general and serious outbreak among our Western Indians than has occurred before for a long time. General Sherman is hurrying troops to the Plains with all possible despatch. The rapid increase of settlements all through the central regions of the Rocky Mountains is forcing this Indian problem to a definite settlement. Hitherto there has been no system in the matter at all, and it has been terribly mismanaged. What is needed is some general, well-matured plan of operations, covering the whole subject of Indian affairs, and then its vigorous and honest execution. As it now is, the Department of Indian Affairs is about the worst-managed and most corrupt of any in the Government.

Mormon Outrage.

"THE Denver *News* publishes the following account of another Mormon outrage. 'We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the Salt Lake *Union Vedette*, was taken by the Mormons on the night of the 3d instant, and severely beaten, and given six hours to leave the city and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave, and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms.'"

—This gentlemen should be maintained in his position at all hazards. For some time his paper has been waging a vigilant warfare against this miserable Mormon imposture, and is a very potent instrumentality in building up a sound public sentiment in Salt Lake. There is now a large anti-Mormon element in that city. If it can maintain itself for a short time longer, until the Pacific Railroad shall reach there, the question of Mormonism will speedily be settled by the flow of emigration to that point.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE NEW FORTNIGHTLY.

THE GALAXY,

FOR NOVEMBER 1,

WITH

THE CLAVERINGS,

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

GRATIS.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS. It

☞ MUJAVIRO!—THE MOST ELEGANT and delicious perfume for a lady's toilet extant. It will not stain the handkerchief, and is very durable.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We have tested this delightful new perfume, and have found it to excel all others in durability, richness, and delicacy.—*Philadelphia Trade Journal.* 7 16 6m rp

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

10 15 mw3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 13m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS,

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East Side.

CLOAK VELVETS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

A Case of Very Superior

LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS,

From twenty-eight to forty inches wide,

IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,

Direct from the manufacturers. [10 22 mw2trp

NOVELTIES IN
NOVELTIES IN
NOVELTIES IN

WEDDING CARDS.
WEDDING CARDS.
WEDDING CARDS.
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WEDDING CARDS.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.

Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,

Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,

Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,

Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.

Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.

A large assortment of
French, English, and American
French, English, and American
French, English, and American
Papers and Envelopes.
Papers and Envelopes.
Papers and Envelopes.

Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
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Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
PORTFOLIOS,
TRAVELLING CASES,
TRAVELLING CASES,
POCKET KNIVES,
POCKET KNIVES,
WALLETS AND POCKET-BOOKS,
WALLETS AND POCKET-BOOKS,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

1867. DIARIES 1867.
1867. DIARIES 1867.

FIFTY-THREE SIZES AND STYLES.
FIFTY-THREE SIZES AND STYLES.

ALL KINDS OF BLANK BOOKS RULED AND BOUND TO ORDER.

R. HOSKINS & CO.
No. 913 ARCH Street,
AND [10 22 10t
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN St.

INIMITABLY

FINE CONFECTIONS

FOR

CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mws tl 1

H. STEEL & SON

Have Reduced their Entire Stock of

BLACK GROUND

COLORED FIGURED SILKS

TO $2'50.

ALSO, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

$6·50 MOIRE ANTIQUES TO $5.

32-INCH LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS
Reduced to $15.

32-INCH FINER CLOAKING VELVETS TO $20.

40-INCH STILL FINER CLOAKING VELVETS,
TO $30.

10 22 3t] Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

REMOVED.

THE

EQUITABLE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Have Removed from No. 226 WALNUT Street, to

No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

Where they are now prepared with increased facilities to do a general insurance business. Capital and surplus, $754 000. [10 19 6t4p

S. HENRY KENNEDY, President.
FRANK D. BARNUM, Secretary.

CHARLES E. KELLY,

No 122 S. ELEVENTH STREET,

Has a large and complete assortment, at OLD PRICES, of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES AND SETS,
WHITE GOODS AND VEILS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN HDKFS'
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS
10 2p 6trp

RICH SHADES OF SILK

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

TWO CASES OF

PLAIN SOLID COLORED SILKS,

IN ALL THE

New Choice Shades of Colors,

OF OUR OWN ORDERING.

10 22 m w2trp

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH St.

New Linen Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies,
Towels, Etc. Etc. Etc.

I import and keep constantly on hand

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK

IN THE CITY.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied with LINENS at Importer's package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN GOODS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

9 17 tl2 31rp

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Handsome all-wool Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
Lupin's all-wool Delaines, 95c., worth $1·10
Fine quality Scarlet Sacque Flannels.
Large assortment Delaines and Calicoes.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Gents' new style Ties, 50 cents, a bargain.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest and best made.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, to 37½ cents.

MUSLINS!

Muslins, all the best makes.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 33, 35, to 39 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21 25, 28, 30, to 37½ cents.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached made.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50c., to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40, 45, 50c, etc.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 65 cents.
Shirting and Sacque Flannels, etc.

CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29 tf] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM AUCTION

One case all-wool Plaids, $1·12½ per yard.
Do do $1 37½ per yard.
Tartan plaids, very cheap, 37½c.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes, $1 12½ per yard.
Fine quality black Merinoes and Delaines.
Fine quality black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Good all-wool Flannels for 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50, 60c., up to $1 25 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel, 50, 65 69, and 85c.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½c.
Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, $1·50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 80, 90, $1, and $1 15 per yard.
Linen Nankins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 17, 19, and 20c per yard.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' Worked Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-stitched Hdkfs, tucked.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

Kid Gloves, real kid, $1 25 per pair. Best in the city for that price [10 22
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

AUCTION GOODS.

85·00 FOR 10-4 HEAVY AND FINE ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged.
35, 40, and 50 CENTS FOR GOOD ALL-WOOL FLANNELS. 25 CENTS FOR PLAID DRESS GOODS.
32 CENTS FOR FINER DRESS GOODS
80 CENT 1¼ YARD WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
$1 10 FOR TWO YARDS WIDE do. do.
$1·12 FOR VERY HEAVY FRENCH MERINOES.
$1 15 FOR FRENCH POPLINS.
Several cheap lots of Goods from this week's Auction Sales, including Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, Linens and Sheetings. 9 14 mwf4p

AT RETAIL.

MOURNING GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

OFFER AT RETAIL

A Large Assortment of the Best Fabrics of

Mourning Goods at Low Prices.

BLACK BIARRITZ,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK REPS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK TAMISE,
BLACK MERINOES,
BLACK DELAINES,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
BLACK CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK KID GLOVES,
ETC. ETC. [10 19 fmw6trp

WE INVITE ATTENTION

TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

PINK CORAL,

Believing that our Stock will bear

able comparison both in

STYLE AND PRICE,

WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

10 5 fmw tl2 25]

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [9 28 fmw2m

FRESH AND

PRESERVED FRUITS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables,

IN TIN AND GLASS.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 3p§

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8145 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angeles, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of

Gents', Youths' and Children's

HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO,

SPLENDID SKATING FUR COATS AND CAPS. [1t

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 25th inst.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
10 22 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CONNECTING RAILROAD CO.,

AT THE LOW RATE OF 93½, FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

These Bonds, both Principal and Interest, are Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually, Clear of State Tax.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

10 16 tf4p

OPERA.

OPERA HEAD DRESSES,

OPERA FANS,

OPERA GLASSES.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

9 14 fmwt-3p]

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris. Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH

EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R. NEW YORK,
PUNCTUALLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
ALABAMA.....LIMBURNER, Commander
SAN SALVADOR.....ATKINS, Commander
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
HARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA.....On Saturday, October 27
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday, October 31

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
10 19 10t4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....15

Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS. Direct. NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$30
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p o. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil [10 19 fmw6m

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant Brown-stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of the furniture. S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
10 19 6t4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Case of the Steamer "Tornado."

Spain to Apologize to Great Britain.

The Prosecution of Gov. Eyre.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, October 22.—The steamship *China* brings advices from Queenstown to October 14.

It is stated that in the case of the British steamer *Tornado*, seized by Spain, the French Government has advised that of Madrid to admit their mistake in seizing the vessel, to indemnify the owners and crew, and make the most ample apologies.

The Jamaica Committee appeal to the public for subscriptions to the extent of £10,000 for the prosecution of ex Governor Eyre. They had specially retained the services of Mr. Coleridge, Queen's counsel, for the prosecution.

It is stated that the Engineers of the War Department had decided to alter the construction of the Portsmouth fortifications from a combination of granite and iron to one entirely of iron of the most massive character.

The delegates at present in England from the British North American Colonies had been entertained at a banquet by the British North American Association. Most of the speakers were strongly in favor of the Confederation scheme. Earl Cameron, Secretary of the Colonies, declined, however, to commit himself on the subject, but promised the matter should have the full and careful attention of the Government.

The French Emperor continues at Biarritz. He had reviewed the troops stationed at Bayonne.

The Bourse was firm, closing at 68·90f. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over 28,000,000f.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners

BALTIMORE, October 22.—The following has been received from Annapolis. The case of the Police Commissioners was taken up to-day by Governor Swann. The complainants were represented by Messrs. Sibley and Latrobe, and the Commissioners by Messrs. Stockbridge, Alexander, and Sterling. The latter read the reply, denying the jurisdiction of the Governor, but averring their readiness to appear before a court of competent jurisdiction. The Governor decided that he had jurisdiction, and the counsel for the Commissioners then withdrew, saying their mission was at an end.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, October 22.—Arthur Williams, his wife, and two daughters were murdered near Rome, Georgia, by two freedmen, who have been arrested. One of them confesses that after wounding Mrs. Williams he ravished her. His accomplice killed the father and daughters with axes. Their object was money, but they found none. It was difficult to restrain the people from inflicting summary punishment, but they were committed to await the due process of law.

The gold excitement in the upper counties of the State is increasing. Rich ore has been found in Lumpkin and Hall counties, and sales of mines have been made at high figures.

Murder in Petersburg, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., October 22.—Hiram Coon assaulted Mrs. Henry Laker, wife of his employer, in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, with an axe, on Friday night last, cutting through the skull. She will die. The murderer escaped.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—On Saturday afternoon *Il Trovatore* was given for the Matinee performance, and introduced Senora Carmen Poch to the public for the second time. The performance was entirely successful, and gave general satisfaction. The house was very full, and the audience made up of the *elite*. This was owing entirely to the fact that the price of securing seats was placed at the reasonable figure of *one dollar*. We have been informed that the amount received at the Matinee was larger, considerably than the sum netted upon any evening performance. If this be true, will the management heed our advice, and reduce their tariff of prices somewhat?

To-night Meyerbeer's great spectacular opera, *L'Etoile du Nord*, will be given, with the grand *mise en scene* so celebrated in Europe, and produced for the first time in this country. The cast is admirable, and we offer it here, with the assurance that it will be positive:—

Queen Catharine.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Prascovia (2d appearance).....Miss Amalia M. Hauck
Danilowitz (the new tenor di Grezia)..Signor Baragli
General Gritzenko.....Signor Bellini
Pierre le Grand.....Signor Antonucci
Natalia.....Madame Fleury
Echimona.....Madame Reichardt
Giorgio Skavronsky.....Signor Reichardt
Jasmeloff.....Signor Vocklen
Kermeloff.....Signor Banfi
Rinaldo.....Signor Mancini

There will also be a fine chorus.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA October 22 1866.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at o'clock M.

FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.

ALSO,

5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
3649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.

The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. John A. Dougherty, who for half a century past, has been engaged in the liquor trade, died at his residence, No. 1758 Frankford road, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dougherty was the senior member of the firm of D. A. Dougherty & Sons, and owned the extensive distillery establishment on Front street, below Girard avenue. Equally honest, intelligent, and courteous, he commanded the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, held this morning, the decease of Mr. Dougherty was announced by Nathan Brooke, Esq., Vice-President of that Association. Mr. Hugh Craig submitted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The hand of death has removed from our midst one with whom for many years it has been our privilege to be associated as a man of integrity, and one who commanded our sincere regards as a fellow-member; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of John A Dougherty, Esq., this Association, and society at large, have lost a most useful and influential member, in whom we recognize the true portraiture of an honorable merchant and an honest man.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Association be conveyed to the bereaved relatives of our deceased associate, and that the members unite in the funeral ceremonies.

A committee, consisting of Hugh Craig, George Keck, Samuel J. Christian, James Steel, and S. N. Winslow was appointed make arrangements for the funeral.

FAMILY BRAWLS.—It is only now and then that cases of family disturbances get into the public journals, and only then in aggravated cases. There was a case came up before Alderman Hutchinson yesterday that illustrates the general run of these cases. Mary Callahan and Bridget Murphy have the unhappiness to dwell in the same house, No. 607 North Twenty-fifth street, with their respective families. For some time past, it is alleged, they have been on terms of bitter enmity. They did not confine themselves to silent looks of hate and low, deep-muttered curses, but by-and-by raised aloud their voices in revilings and noisy criminations and recriminations with an occasional effort to test the strength of each other's hair. This unseemly conduct aroused the peaceably disposed neighbors, who got out a warrant against the two belligerents and they were arrested. They had a hearing before the Alderman Hutchinson, who held them in $500 each to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Every now and then we hear of some of these pest houses being broken up by the police. There is one in St. Mary street, near Seventeenth, that is about as bad as they generally make them. It is reputed to be kept by Ellen Reed. There have been frequent complaints made against the place, and a little while ago the authorities made a descent upon it when they were making a fearful disturbance, and arrested some sixteen men and women. At an early hour yesterday morning cries of murder and the noise of a general row were said to have proceeded from the place, and the police, bursting into the house, found a general fight going on. They made arrests of some nine persons, male and female. They were all marched up before Alderman Swift, and presented rather a shabby appearance. After a hearing they were all held in $300 each to keep the peace.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock to-day, as a train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad was entering the city, it was thrown from the track, just opposite the Episcopal Hospital. A stray cow was the cause of the accident, and met her death as the result. The engine and some of the cars were badly wrecked.

The engineer was buried under the ruins, and at last accounts he had not been rescued from his terrible situation. In all human probability he was instantly killed. Several of the passengers were quite badly injured, but the greatest sufferer, whose wounds are very serious, was Mr. Charles Slack, living at Thirteenth and Vine streets. He was taken to the hospital, and shown every attention which his unfortunate case demanded.

BEATING A WATCHMAN.—John Antone got on considerable of a bender last Saturday night, and in the course of his peregrinations he came into contact with Mr. James Mahaffey, who watches over the safety of Bergdoll's brewery, in the neighborhood of the Park. John was "blue-moulded for want of a bating," and so got into a quarrel with Mahaffey totally unsolicited on the part of the latter man. John being in a beastly state of intoxication, got the second best of the argument, and left the field of battle in the escort of one of the Park police, who introduced him to Alderman Hutchinson. That gentleman, not exactly appreciating his good intentions, held him in $500 bail to answer.

ON A BENDER.—A lively youth, who was in a most hilarious condition, was arrested in the neighborhood of Beach and Green streets, whilst amusing himself by breaking the doors and windows of the residences in that locality. He gave the name of Timothy Leghora when he was arrested. Most persons would have selected the evening for these innocent amusements, but the hilarious Tim took Saturday afternoon as the hour of his demonstrations. They were cut short by Officer Ellis, of the Harbor Police, who escorted Tim to Alderman Toland's. The latter gentleman held him in $400 bail for malicious mischief.

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—This edifice, situated at Nineteenth and Wallace streets, was filled to overflowing yesterday. In addition to the eloquence of the rector, Rev. R. S. Chase, a very fine quartette choir, conducted by Professor F. T. Sprissler, rendered the entire service and two brilliant anthems in excellent style. Thomas' "Te Deum," in B flat, was particularly well given. A new church building must soon be erected, as the present accommodations are entirely insufficient. It is understood that gems of sacred music, by the best masters, will be given by the choir of this church at the evening service, as well as in the morning.

A BOLD THEFT.—Daniel Riley was arrested on Saturday morning for stealing a pocket-book in the Girard avenue market. It is alleged that he snatched a pocket-book from the hand of a man in the open market, and then endeavored to get away with it. Not succeeding in getting clear, he hurled the pocket-book, money and all, into the street, and then made a run for his liberty. He was, however, suddenly brought up with a round turn, and was arrested and taken before Alderman Clouds, who, after a patient hearing of the case, held him in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

AN EXPENSIVE BONFIRE.—John Mumyan was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant from Alderman Massey charging him with stealing a wagon on election night and using it to make a bonfire. Since that erratic performance John has managed to keep out of the way of the police until yesterday morning, when he was arrested on Green, between Seventh and Eighth streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to answer. He may find it to be rather a dear bonfire before he gets through.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A LARGE FUNERAL.—There was quite a large funeral out at Frankford yesterday, on the occasion of the burial of Nicholas Carter, a member of the Decatur Hose Company, and one of the original 1st California Regiment, which was raised in this city by Colonel Baker. Carter served with credit through the war, and contracted an illness in the service which was the cause of his death. All the remains of the old regiment, only fifteen or sixteen in number, attended his body to Cedar Hill Cemetery. The Washington, Decatur, and Rescue Fire Companies also attended his funeral, with a fine band of music, playing the dead march from "Saul." It is estimated that there were over four thousand spectators at the funeral.

STILL ON GUARD.—The gallant "Boys in Blue" of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards are about perfecting a thorough military organization, under the patronage of a number of wealthy and patriotic gentlemen of those wards. This is a step in the right direction, and evinces a patriotic determination on the part of the late heroic defenders of the country to see that the fruits of their hardships and dangers shall not be lost through treachery or a mistaken magnanimity. As soon as uniformed and equipped they will make a street parade. All the members have seen service, and they already have 165 names on their rolls. We trust our citizens will give the brave "Boys in Blue" a liberal support.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a warrant was issued by Alderman Allen against a gang of men who were tearing up the track at the junction of the West Chester and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The warrant was issued on the application of Mr. Wood, the Superintendent of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, to restrain the laborers from tearing up their track. It appears that the men were employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and were acting in good faith in the matter. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held them for a further hearing.

ANOTHER OF THE RIOTERS.—Michael McCafferty, who was one of the active participants in the fight at the corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets, on the day of election, was arrested yesterday on a warrant from Alderman Patchell. He is alleged to have been one of those who committed a murderous assault on Sergeant Welsh and Officer Orr, of the police. He managed to keep out of the reach of the authorities until yesterday morning, when he was arrested at Twenty-fifth and Spruce streets. He was held in $2000 bail by Alderman Patchell.

A BRUTAL FELLOW.—Samuel Fritz, a German by birth, was arrested in St. John street, near Canal, at a very late hour last night, for beating his wife. It is alleged that he is in the habit of quarrelling with her, and last night, whilst in a fit of drunken rage, he struck her and beat her in the street whilst she had a child in her arms. There was considerable indignation expressed by the people in the neighborhood, and Fritz was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, by whom he was committed to answer for the brutal outrage.

A FOWL LARCENY.—Whilst one of the Park police was passing a vacant lot in the neighborhood of Chippewa and Locust streets, he discovered three men busily engaged in making the feathers fly from a couple of geese which they had killed. As 3 o'clock in the morning was rather early for such operations, the officer thought he would inquire into the business. He accordingly made for them, when they took unto their legs and fled, leaving their spoils behind them,

HOW TO TELL COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—

When a dollar greenback you receive,
Before its goodness you believe,
Just look at the face
Of great Mister Chase,
And see if each grace
Of shape and look shines plainly out,
As in the greenbacks you can't doubt.
But would you foretell
If clothes will wear well,
For no more evidence you call
Than that they came from Tower Hall.

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several *years*.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { RENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Scientific gentlemen and others interested in such matters, will see at No 824 Chesnut street some beautiful and ingenious articles for the Paris Exhibition These articles are intended to cover the human form, to protect it from the inclement wintry weather and from storms, without in the least impairing the health or interfering with the full muscular action of the party thus enveloped. These articles will be exposed all this month at the place above-mentioned, and will be sold to such as may want such an article. The prices, which are very low, vary according to the styles.

CHARLES STOKES & CO, First-class Clothiers,
Under the Continental Hotel.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for the great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

THE OLDEST MEDICAL PRACTICE is that of the family. Long before doctors were known, the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want, and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

LATEST PARIS STYLES.—Mademoiselle Keogh, Modiste, No. 904 Walnut street, would inform her numerous patrons that she is in receipt, per last steamer from Europe, of a select and elegant assortment of Paris Millinery, embracing the latest styles—none of which have as yet been exhibited in this country. These choice goods will be open to customers on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Those in search of the latest novelties should avail themselves of this grand opening

WE HAVE SEEN at the Clothing House of C. Somers & Son Fancy Cassimere for suits; Satin-faced and Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, which are made up in the most substantial way. Also, magnificent stock of choice uncut goods to select from for measure. Every garment made by this House warranted to fit. Reed's Patent Button used, which prevents the disagreeable necessity of sewing on buttons

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

POUND and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 9,2 and 904 Arch street.

EMBRACE the opportunity—get six of those unsurpassed Card Photographs at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

MARRIED.

LAMBSON—OAKFORD.—On the 3d of March, by the Rev. C. Hill, GILES LAMBSON, of Delaware, to KATE CHARLETON, daughter of John Oakford, of this city.

SOLOMON—PHILLIPS.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. S. Morais, A. A. SOLOMON to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Isaac J. Phillips, both of this city.

WILLIAMSON—BEAUMONT.—On Thursday, the 18th instant, at the La Pierre House, in this city, by Rev. J. H. Heck, GARRET WILLIAMSON to ELLA, only daughter of Davis Beaumont, Esq., both of Delaware county, Pa. N. B.—No cards will be sent.

DIED.

BURK.—On the morning of the 22d instant, JAMES A BURK.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HACKER.—At noon, on the 21st instant, JEREMIAH HACKER, in the 67th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, in Germantown, on Fifthday, the 25th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On the 21st instant, after a short illness, HENRY K. WALKER, in the 32d year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ARE YOU PICKLING CABBAGE, PEPPERS, Green Tomatoes, or other vegetables which require slicing, you will find the adjustable Slaw Cutter very convenient For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHEAP COAL IS COMPARATIVELY THE result of the use of a Patent Ash Sifter in your family. The amount thus saved from your ashes, and from the dust at the bottom of the bin, must lessen your expenses for fuel. Several patterns are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THAT'S A SMART LAD OF YOURS! DON'T you think the gift of a Chest of Tools would greatly delight him, by giving him the means of exercising his mechanical talent, and inventive faculties? Several styles of them for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES,
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 24 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15 6

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2l4

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

CARD.—We shall sell on Tuesday morning next, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, several pairs of fine alabaster vases, French bronzes and bisque figures being the contents of five cases which arrived too late for Messrs. Vitl Bros.' special sale of the 17th instant.

On Tuesday Morning,
October 23d at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT street, an assortment of elegant agate bardiglio and siena vases, card-receivers fruit-holders, cassas iche, and Etruscan vases, Gothic urns, Roman centre pieces fruit-holders, etc.

Also, several finely decorated bisquet figures, etc., together with several pieces of French bronzes bardiglio columns, etc. [10 20 2t

Open for examination on Monday afternoon.

GREAT SALE OF ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS IVORY, TABLE, AND OTHER CUTLERY.
Direct from Messrs. Joseph Deakin & Sons' Spring Street Works, Sheffield England.
On Thursday morning next,
25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice and beautiful assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PATENT ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS, IVORY, TABLE, AND OTHER CUTLERY, in the newest designs, consisting of entree dishes; salvers; dish covers; cheese dishes; cruets and liquor sets; pickle stands; four five and six bottle castors; cake, fruit and bread baskets; kettles, with and without lamps; tea and coffee sets, raised, chased lacquered, and embossed in great variety; fish carvers; presentation services for children, goblets and cups lined with gold; toast-racks; soups, sauce, and punch ladles; sugar tongs; table, dessert, and teaspoons; table and dessert forks; nut cracks; knife rests; crushers; mustard, pepper, and salt cups; candlesticks; sugar baskets; butter coolers; Epernes; molasses vases; fruit dishes; and a variety of other articles.

CUTLERY.

Comprising an immense quantity of dinner and dessert knives and forks, with ivory and bone handles; carvers; pocket knives; fluted steel, etc etc.

The above stock is with confidence recommended by the auctioneer, the respectability and high standing of the manufacturers who are the consignees being a guarantee of the quality of the goods 10 22 3t

Open for examination on Wednesday, 24th inst.

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,
25th and 26th instant, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of oil paintings, embracing works of merit from some of our most eminent American artists, together with a number of splendid crystal medallions.
Open for examination on Tuesday, 23d inst. 10 20 6t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FILES, AND RASPS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.
Including some of the stock saved from the late fire on Commerce street,
On Tuesday Morning.
Commencing at sharp 9¾ o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Room, No. 326 MARKET Street
Catalogues are ready, and the Goods arranged for examination, comprising
1000 dozen Table Cutlery, and Children's Knives and Forks; 150 dozen Assorted Files and Rasps; 100 dozen Assorted Pocket Knives and Scissors; 37 Single and Double-barrelled Guns, including 17 DUCK GUNS; also, Auger Bitts, Coffin Screws, Hinges, Tacks and Brads; Tinned Table and Tea Spoons, and various other Hardware, etc 10 20 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, MILLINERY, AND HOSIERY GOODS, by Catalogue, on a credit
On Wednesday,
October 24, commencing at 10 o'clock. 10 19 4t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARI

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, October 22.

The Kentucky Freedmen.

General Jeff. C. Davis, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, reports that disagreements have arisen between the planters and freedmen in regard to the quantity and value of the crops where freedmen have been interested in a share of the crops. It is recommended that hereafter their contracts stipulate for money wages. Bands of regulators continue to harass the freedmen; but on the whole there has been a marked decrease of outrages committed on them.

Garrison for Fort Washington.

A detachment of troops has been ordered to Fort Washington, on the Potomac, in Maryland.

Arrest of Philidelphia Thieves.

This morning Charles Charlestown and Henry Reistein, who state they belong to Philadelphia, were arrested, with a large lot of Bacon in their possession, believed to have been stolen in Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Police Commissioners and Governor Swann.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Messrs. Alexander, also Messrs. Stockbridge and Stirling, counsel for Messrs. Hindes and Woods, Police Commissioners, went this morning to Annapolis to represent them before Governor Swann. The Commissioners refused to obey the Governor' summons in person, there being no legal power to compel them. It is generally believed now that a fair compromise will be made, and the Commissioners remain undisturbed.

Many highly influential Union men, such as General O'Donnell, Benjamin Deford, and others, deeply interested in the First National Bank, of which Swann is President, and large property-holders in the city, counsel the Governor, on the scorce of prudence, against removing the Police Board.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

The Police Commissioners Refuse to go to Annapolis—Swann About to Back Down—Six Thousand "Boys in Blue" in Arms.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—Messrs. Hindes and Woods, of the Board of Police, by the advice of counsel, will not go to Annapolis, as, if Governor Swann were so disposed, he might order their arrest by the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, imprison them in Annapolis, and then fill their places in this city.

The counsel of the Commissioners, the Hons. Thomas S. Alexander, Archibald Stirling, and Henry Stockbridge, will appear before Swann on Monday, and file an answer to his citation, disputing his jurisdiction in the case, and stating that the Commissioners will appear before any proper tribunal to answer any charges against them. It is now supposed that Swann will recede from his position and dismiss the case, but the Commissioners and Mayor Chapman are prepared for any emergency that may arise, and will not give up what they consider their rights under the laws.

A proposition, it is said, was made to the Police Board that if they would appoint one Johnson man as judge in each election precinct, the whole affair would be dropped; but it not coming in any official manner from Swann, it was not entertained. Besides, the appointment of Johnson men as judges of election would be a violation of the Constitution, as they are, with but few exceptions, opposed to the registry law they would be expected to enforce. It is thought that the Governor did not receive any encouragement from President Johnson during his interview with him on Saturday to persist in his course.

Swann was visited to-day by ex-Governor Pratt, his colleague on the State Committee of the Johnson party. Pratt is reported as having said in the Maryland Club-House Saturday night that Swann would back down. The Committee who preferred charges have been summoned to appear at Annapolis. At the "Boys in Blue" meeting on Saturday night, the names of about six thousand men were reported as ready to sustain the Commissioners.

Return of Governor Swann—Rumors of a Compromise.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—Governor Swann returned late last night from his visit to President Johnson. It is understood that a compromise has been proposed by parties representing the Governor—that the Commissioners should appoint one of three judges in each ward, and one clerk of election from the conservative party. This proposition is now under consideration by the Police Commissioners. The Police Commissioners have been in consultation with their counsel and prominent citizens.

It is understood that the Commissioners will not appear in person before the Governor to-morrow, but will, through their counsel, file a response denying the power of the Governor to try the charges, but at the same time declaring their readiness to meet the accusations before any Court of competent jurisdiction. The Commissioners have not entertained any proposition looking to any compromise, but declare their determination of resisting any encroachments upon their functions.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Changes in our Foreign Policy—Position of the President—Our Relations with Mexico—More about Secretary Stanton, &c.

From the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—There are important rumors in circulation to-day that I have traced to an authority which, if not official, justifies me in sending them to you. The President and Cabinet, instead of changing the domestic policy of the Administration, in obedience to the will of the people as expressed in the October elections, are now intending to create a new and popular foreign policy, to affect the November elections.

At the last Cabinet meeting it was resolved to demand payment at the hands of the British Government in full for all the outrages committed by the Rebel privateers which were fitted out in England. This is said to have been the decision of the Cabinet, and to carry out this decision instructions were sent out to Mr. Adams last Thursday. If England suggests the propriety of calling a commission, our Government will not acquiesce.

It is also stated, on the same good authority, that on Wednesday last President Johnson, General Grant, and Secretary Seward held a meeting, and it was determined to recommend, as a measure of the Administration, that we should pay the French claims in Mexico and receive Mexican territory in exchange, probably in the neighborhood of Guaymas. Lew Campbell will shortly depart for Mexico. The Juarez Government will be recognized, and no other. As I have said, I do not give this information as official, but as rumors coming from high authority and generally believed. The Administration hopes by this change of policy to make amends with the people for its disgraceful course on reconstruction questions.

I am informed that General Sherman has made a second surrender to the Rebels, more disastrous to his fame than his celebrated surrender to Joe Johnston. We all know that the General is conservative, but despite Grant's order not to interfere with politics, he makes his conservatism political. He has written to the President, indorsing his policy unequivocally, sustaining the President's course since Lee's surrender, and making no allusion to the amendment. This letter is held in reserve, and will be printed just before the New York election, in the hope of carrying over some half-and-half Republicans.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having been telegraphed for by the President. He has been closeted with the President and Secretary Seward all the evening. It is evident that the Mexican question will soon be definitely settled. Minister Campbell will leave here soon to carry into effect the new state of affairs. The holders of Mexican bonds are jubilant over the state of affairs.

Notwithstanding the petulant denial of the *Press*, in Philadelphia, it is very certain that Mr. Stanton will retire from the Cabinet, being relieved at his own request. Sherman will go into the War Office. Stanton is said to have expressed a desire to go to Spain. The entreaties of his friends may induce him to change his mind, but his retirement from the War Office is fixed.

Governor Swann, of Maryland, arrived here from Annapolis last Saturday. He is still here. On Saturday he had interviews with the President, General Grant, and the Secretary of War. Swann is endeavoring to have the President sustain him in removing from office the Police Commissioners of his State. Nothing definite is known about the results of the interviews, but it is intimated that the President refused to interfere. This is not certain, however, and nothing can be known until the time arrives. There is a good deal of excitement here owing to the condition of affairs in Baltimore. All kinds of rumors are afloat, and there is a painful uneasiness among many.

It is stated upon good authority that the Quartermaster's Department has received orders to provide quarters in this District for 10,000 troops. The shipment and sales of commissary stores that had been accumulated here during the war, has ceased by direction within the past two months.

The city is quite filled with strangers. Office-seekers are here in abundance. Several defeated Johnsonites from Indiana and Ohio have just been appointed to office, and others are anxiously waiting.

Congressman Randall and other Philadelphia politicians have been here for some days. They deviate between Willard's Hotel and the White House. These Philadelphians are chuckling over their gain in that city. Randall's mission here is to have a new United States District Attorney appointed in Philadelphia. Gilpin, a radical Republican, now holds the place. General Rousseau is here preparing for the stump in the West and New York. The President is making but few appointments in those States which have already held their elections. He is giving his whole attention to New York, New Jersey, and the other States in which elections are to be held.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Cumberland preferred, 58½; Illinois Central scrip, 125½; New York Central, 121½; Reading, 115½; Missouri 6s, 81¼; Erie Railroad, 82¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 53; Treasury 7 3-10's, 106¾; United States Tenforties, 100; Five-twenties, 114½; Gold, 146¼.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Cotton is firm at 40c. Flour has advanced 15@25c; 16,500 barrels sold; State, $8 60@12; Ohio, $11@14; Southern, $12 25@16 50. Wheat is 1@2c. higher; 75 000 bush. sold; Chicago spring, $2 32; Sta e, $3 02 Corn firm; 40,000 bush sold at $1 06 Pork firm; 1200 bbls. mess sold at $34. Lard unchanged Whisky s eady.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

$5000 Leh 6s '84	92½	300 sh Susq Can	b60 15¼
$2000 do	92½	300 sh do	15¼
$1000 Cities 6s new	100	100 sh Read	s15 57¾
$500 do	100	100 sh Cata pf	s30 31¼
$7400 do	100	100 sh do	b30 31¼
$15700 do	100	205 sh Lehigh Znc	47¼
$3000 Sch Nav 6s 32	84	10 sh Mor Canal	84
100 sh Rest R	s30 16¼	100 sh Ocean	6¼
100 sh do	b30 16¼	491 sh N Central	47
100 sh do	c 16¼	100 sh do	b30 47¼
100 sh do	60 16¼		

SECOND BOARD

$5000 Susq Can bds	66	400 sh Reading	58¼
$2000 W Ches 7s	96	300 sh do	58¼
$25000 US 5-20s 62	114¾	9 sh Pa & R	57½
$2000 U S 7-30s July	105¼	9 sh N Centr	47
$1000 Pa & E 6s	92	44 sh Lehigh Nav	68

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No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA or Children or Adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS—SPASMODIC, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
8.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
9.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
10.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
11.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
12.	" SUPPRESSED, Scanty, or painful Periods	25
13.	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
14.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
15.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
16.	" RHEUMAT

ALL SMOKE

Is a general proposition, which persons who are scrupulous to the letter in their statements might choose to modify into "Nearly all people smoke." There *is* a small minority who refrain from smoking; but those who do not smoke are considered, by those who do, as very poor creatures indeed.

Sometimes, on contemplating the hourly indulgence in this universal habit, this cosmopolitan luxury, I ask myself how the world—that is to say, the Old World—got on before A. D. 1550, or thereabouts. We were all poor creatures then; our mouths were undecorated with cigars, our pockets ungarnished with lucifers, vestas, and neat little volumes of cigarette paper. No young ladies, then, embroidered tobacco pouches, or sold them at fancy fairs for fancy prices. The tinder-box and its substitutes were confined to the kitchen, or to the baggage of serious enterprising travellers who might have to roast their dinner over dry sticks, after shooting it and preparing it themselves in the forest. The meerschaum, the yard of clay, and the *brule-gueule*, or short, black, muzzle burner, were equally unknown and uninvented. There is no smoke without fire, and there is no tobacco-smoke without tobacco; and yet the world did get on, somehow, before A. D. 1550.

"All Smoke" is so slight an exaggeration, that it might be allowed to pass uncavilled at. All men smoke—as all ducks and geese swim—with exceptions, which, if they do not confirm, certainly do not invalidate the rule. It may be granted, too, that the habit of smoking varies in intensity at different spots of the civilized globe. In France, smoking wears the teeth out of the workman's mouth at an early age. He cannot work without his pipe; while his hands are busy, his lips must puff. He cannot walk to his meals without it; he cannot digest them afterwards without it. On a holiday, especially, he cannot take his pleasure without it; he cannot go to sleep without it. Paley said that teeth were made, not to ache, but to eat with. A French artisan's or laborer's teeth were given to him to hold a pipe. That is the final cause of French dentition ever since the creation of the human race. For the last five thousand years it has been perfecting itself for that main purpose. Iron would not stand the wear and tear that many of these teeth have stood. But considering that teeth are so valuable for other purposes besides pipe-holding, I wonder that that ingenious nation has not invented some patent indestructible mouth pipe-holder.

Then again, in Germany, do they smoke, or don't they? It cannot be denied that they do, a little. Not to insist on what the vulgar do, I will merely instance in this respect the ways of a German professor, as sketched by an able contemporary. Your German professor never gets on in the world, and he smokes all the day and most of the night. It must be allowed that no human being, not even a Turk, nor an English ensign, nor a French peasant of the Departement du Nord, can smoke anything like a German professor. A really practised and hardened German professor will not only smoke during every other moment of his waking hours, but he will smoke all through his dinner, taking alternately a mouthful of food and a mouthful of smoke. His spending years in proving that being and not-being are the same, or that they are not the same, and if not, why not, and how otherwise, might seem to be irrelevant to the all-smoke question; but some people might reasonably opine that it is only a natural consequence of the smoke.

In Northern Italy at least, smoking on the wing has become so general a practice, that almost as much attention seems paid to your whiff by the way as to your reaching your final destination. At the Turin station, you step out on the platform, to take your place in a departing train.

"Fumare! Fumare!" shouts the guard, pointing to a second-class carriage.

"Non Fumare; Genoa!" says a traveller who is making his first appearance on this stage. "I don't want to go to Fumare, but to Genoa. I don't even remember to have seen Fumare either on the time-table or on the map. 'Non Fomare, non Fumare, se vi piace,' if you please."

"Non Fumare! Non Fumare!" again shouts the guard, pointing to a contiguous carriage.

Quoth I to my puzzled fellow-traveller, "The train is going to Genoa, sir; but 'fumare' indicates the carriages where you may smoke, 'non fumare,' where you may not."

"Ah! thank you. To be sure!" he said. "My Italian has grown rusty, for want of use. I took Fumare for a station!"

Nor may we in justice neglect American exploits in the smoking line. A letter from Wisconsin mentioned the existence there of an individual named Joseph (it should have been Methuselah) Crile, who was supposed at that date (April, 1865) to be the oldest man on earth. He is, or was, a Frenchman, born in the neighborhood of Yvetot, in Normandy. His baptismal register assigned him, then, the respectable age of one hundred and thirty-nine years. He was still active, able to cleave wood, and to walk distances of several miles. His habits were regular; his consumption of drink was moderate; but he could not live without smoking from morning till night. If tobacco be a poison, we must either admit that it is a very slow one, or else suppose that Methuselah Crile had attained what is technically called "a tolerance" of its influence.

From the aged turn we to the juveniles. The *Journal of Education*, of Ohio (date unknown), informs us that in one of the schools of that State, consisting of five-and-thirty boys and girls, there are nine little boys who quid, and five little girls who smoke tobacco. The *Journal* seems annoyed by that statistical fact. "We say nothing about the quidding," it wails aloud; "but when we think of the smokeresses we almost fancy ourselves in the Sandwich Islands." The *Journal* is wrong to express surprise. In a go-ahead nation like the United States, the young idea, taught or untaught, will sometimes make extraordinary shoots. All that remains is for American mistresses of deportment to teach young ladies graceful ways of holding a cigarette, and of making the smoke, as it escapes, invariably curl in the line of beauty.

If the novelty with which America presented us, only three hundred years ago, had been attractive to any of the senses, we might be less surprised at the hold it has taken of all the Old World populations. But its power is quite paradoxical. Although the plant of itself is of portly mien, prepared tobacco has nothing which pleases or invites the eye; while to the taste, the smell, the stomach, it is at the outset absolutely offensive. Who is there who does not remember the painful experiment of learning to smoke?

Amongst others, Napoleon I never could or never would learn. In Egypt, he pretended to smoke—as he held out his possible conversion to Islamism—to please the Egyptians by adopting their customs. But he never could light his pipe himself. It was his Mameluke Roustan's duty to set it going. If his master let it go out again, charcoal and matches were not ruinously expensive.

Afterwards, when the Persian ambassador presented him with a very handsome pipe, he ordered his valet de chambre, Constant, to fill and light it. The fire being applied to the mouth of the bowl, all that remained was to make the tobacco catch; but in the way in which his Majesty set about it, no smoke would have appeared from that time till doomsday. He simply closed and opened his lips, without drawing the least in the world.

"What the deuce!" he exclaimed at last. "There is no getting light to it."

Constant diffidently ventured to observe that the Emperor did not proceed exactly in the usual way, and showed him the right mode of going to work; but the inapt scholar still returned to his bad imitation of the act of yawning. Tired at last of his useless efforts, "Constant," he blurted out, "do you light the pipe; I cannot."

So said, so done. It was returned to him with the steam well up, going at a high-pressure rate, with a double Persian power of smoke. Scarcely had he drawn a whiff, when the smoke, which he did not know how to get rid of, went down his throat, coming out again through his nose and eyes. As soon as he had recovered his breath, "Take it away!" he gasped, "take it away! What an infection! What a set of pigs they must be! It has turned my stomach!"

He was ill for more than an hour afterwards; and he renounced forever "a pleasure whose enjoyment," he said, "was only good to fill up the time of idle people with nothing better to do."

Nature certainly has done her best to deter us from the use of the dreamy weed; and, as happened long ago, men cannot resist the temptation of forbidden fruit. And when I say men, I include with them women. Ladies might possibly be influenced by the same spirit of contradiction when they first thrust powdered tobacco up their pretty noses. According to the doggrel song put into the mouth of a snuff-taking lady, somebody said they should not; consequently, they would:—

"A pinch of snuff?
That horrid stuff?
Take it? No, indeed, *I can't*.
Such, Sally, dear,
Was my idea,
Until my husband said 'You *shan't!*'

"You shan't! to me!
Fiddle-dee-dee!
Of course I take it on the sly,
You know, dear Sal,
For 'shan't' or 'shall,'
What husbands say is—all my eye!"

This spirited personage deserved, in return, to be addressed in the highdown language in which Balzac (not the modern novelist) requested a pinch of a lady who flourished in the days of Louis XIV. "Madame," he said, "permit my digital extremities to insinuate themselves into your tobacchic concavity, to obtain from it the subtle powder which dissipates and confounds the aquatic humors of my inundated and swampy brain."

Who, again, would ever have supposed beforehand that the taxes on so detestable an article would ever produce an important item in the State's revenue? Yet such we know to be the case in more than one European country.

Fancy, some three hundred years ago, when Jean Nicot, king's advocate and ambassador extraordinary, first sent tobacco to France from Portugal, as a present to that amiable queen, Catherine de Medicis—only fancy a bold financier requesting an audience of the Cardinal de Lorraine, and addressing him to the following purport:—

"Monseigneur, knowing the treasury to be in a somewhat pitiable condition, I am come to propose a tax which will bring you in a couple of hundred millions of francs, cheerfully paid—voluntary contributions to the State revenue. There will be taxpayers in every family throughout the land, and you will never have to seize or squeeze to collect it."

"State your project," the Cardinal might coldly reply.

"Monseigneur, it is simply this. The Government has only to reserve to itself the exclusive privilege of selling a certain herb, which is to be reduced to a powder sufficiently fine for people to stuff it up their noses. The plant may also be left in the leaf, to be chewed, or to be burnt for the purpose of inhaling its smoke."

"Your plant, then, affords a delightful perfume, sweeter than amber, musk, or roses?"

"By no means," the speculator would reply. "Its smell is unpleasant rather than not."

"I understand. It is a panacea, a specific, endowed with marvellous healing virtues—perhaps snatching men out of the jaws of death."

"Not at all, quite the contrary. The habit of sniffing in the powdered herb weakens the memory and destroys the smell. It causes giddiness. There are instances of its bringing on blindness and even apoplexy. Chewed, it renders the breath offensive and puts the stomach out of order. Inhaling the smoke is a different affair. First attempts bring on pains in the chest, nausea, swimming in the head, colic, and cold perspiration; but in the course of time and by persevering, you gradually get accustomed to it."

"How many people do you believe you will find to be fools and idiots enough to punish themselves for your tax-gathering purposes by smoking this plant or stuffing their nostrils with it?"

"There will one day be, Monseigneur, more than twenty millions in France alone. I don't mention the millions in England, Germany, and elsewhere, because they, Monseigneur, pay *us* no taxes."

If the Cardinal had ordered the schemer out of doors in a huff, or got him put into a lunatic asylum, his contemporaries would have given him small blame for it. And yet, as events have proved, he would have made a great mistake in rejecting that counsel.

This last bit of badinage is the whimsical view which Alphonse Karr takes of the tobacco-tax question; but he exaggerates, perhaps, the dangers of the weed when employed with ordinary precaution. Another of his countrymen, Eugene Pelletan, rivals our King James I in the violence of his counterblast against tobacco, ascribing to it a considerable share in causing what he considers the decadence of France. Be it noted that he holds up for wine, lauding it as the genuine national beverage, and utterly proscribing the use of alcohol. Drum-drinking is his terror and aversion, while beer finds little favor in his eyes. Wine, for him, is his health and sanity; eau de vie and absinthe, madness and ruin. The flame of brandy burns up the blood, and the race of Frenchmen is dwindling away in consequence. The standard height for soldiers is obliged to be reduced. Thanks to absinthe, thanks to the distillers of beetroot—and the consumption of alcohol augments every year—in another century, perhaps in less, the world will really behold Frenchmen consumptive, puny, rickety, unable to handle either spade or gun, like the Frenchmen of old English caricatures. Now alcohol calls in the aid of tobacco, by the very nature of things, out of simple symmetry. One over-excites the brain, the other benumbs and stupefies it.

According to Pelletan, the very introduction of tobacco could not happen in an ordinary way. The circumstances accompanying it were necessarily startling and fantastic, like the compounding a charm or the completing an incantation. In the sixteenth century the monsoon wafted to Manilla a vessel manned by apes of a singular species. Dressed up like men, they imitated human shape so well as to cause an illusion for the first few moments. But they ate fire-sticks, and rejected the smoke through a nasal protuberance of portentous length.

These curious animals were Spaniards, who had just learnt in America the art of smoking, and brought it piping hot to the coast of Asia. The inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago, accustomed to the small noses of the Malayan race, could not behold without secret horror the cornucopious aquiline of the Castilian type. The long noses got the upper hand of the short noses, thanks to the help of the arquebuse. The conquerors tamed the conquered race, reducing them to slavery. Do you know how? By stupefying and besotting them with cigars.

France offered a long resistance to the invasion of tobacco. The regent distributed it gratuitously, to excite a taste for it and create an artificial want. The tobacco tax, at that time brought in a few hundred thousand francs, at the very outside. It now produces two hundred millions.

But, at least, in the eighteenth century, tobacco was taken in powder by the nose, and there was something sympathetic in that fashion of taking it. The snuff box passed from hand to hand; fingers were thrust into it, in turn. The box itself represented a work of art, a jewel of price, a breviary of the heart, a portrait of some beloved object.

It was a mode well suited to the affected society of effeminate seigneurs, smart little abbes, giddy-brained duchesses, crumpled-up beauties, and heart-shaped mouths constantly baited with a smile. The action of the thumb in administering the pinch, by making the nose turn up more and more, gave it a defiant air; and the snuff itself, by peppering the mucous membrane, spurred the intellect, and the witticism exploded. Heaven knows what sort of witticism! But the eighteenth century thought of little else than love-making, with an epigram now and then to break the monotony.

Snuff, incessantly injected into the nasal sinus, ended by destroying the sense of smell. If the eighteenth century indulged in the love of flowers, it did so unconscious of their perfume. Its nose was stopped up. Now, whoever loses the impressionability of a sense, at the same time loses a portion of native modesty. Witness the blind and deaf and dumb. The eighteenth century, through its nasal deafness, became mad after game kept till it was high and tainted—after putrefaction on a silver dish. For the same reason it courted coarse amours, the gallantry of the lamp-post and the gutter. The Du Barry reigned everywhere, from the highest to the lowest, in aristocratic circles. Society so foul could only be cleansed by plunging it in the wash-tub of revolution.

And now that man has recovered his nose, that he can inhale the perfume of beauty and flowers, he extinguishes another sense, that is, another perception of modesty. He takes in tobacco by the mouth, he breathes it in smoke. He converts the sanctuary of taste into a chimney. He lines and impregnates every corner of his palate with a sooty coal of nicotine. And yet that is the place where the immortal soul gives audience, the dwelling-place of speech—speech, the glorious communication of man with man, of man with woman. And when he whispers a confidence of the heart, it floats from his lip infected by the pipe, like the hot puff of fulsome vapor which reeks up from the window of an underground kitchen. What poetry can words of love retain when they present themselves in such bad company? A woman must sadly want to pardon the man when she goes so far as to excuse the cigar.

It is in vain that Nature (who appoints sentinels to guard us from ourselves) protests against this internal fumigation of our persons. In vain does she charitably warn us of the danger by the very difficulty we have in acclimatizing ourselves to tobacco smoke. The contagion of example draws us on; the demon of the pipe has got possession of us. No doubt the novitiate is long. We suffer sea-sickness ten times a day; we shudder with chilly ague fits; but by dint of undergoing the penance, we acquire the right of smelling offensively.

"Tobacco has killed kissing," says Michelet. It does more; it closes the drawing-room. Formerly people conversed after dinner. Men and women, assembled round the same lamp, went through a course of mutual instruction. The men initiated the women into intellectual life; the women taught the men the graceful arts of pleasing. Both parties were gainers by the bargain. It was free exchange in all its splendor.

But the male portion of the French population are anxious to compete with Yarmouth red herring and Hamburg smoked beef. Whenever they are asked to dinner, as soon as they get back to the drawing-room they cast melancholy glances in all directions. What does it matter to them that their hostess is handsome or witty and clever? Has a young man of the present day any need to toss back the ball, and answer one amusing speech by another? After dinner he is faint and languid; his thoughts are absent; his heart is wandering after a Havana cigar.

But, as a well-bred woman cannot convert her drawing-room into a pothouse, every creature who wears or might wear a moustache takes his departure at the earliest occasion, and goes into female society where he can smoke at ease, lolling back with his legs on the chimney-piece. Every evening *La Jeunesse Doree* takes practical lessons in cynicism. Now and then an *elegante* moving in good society, in despair at the cigar's severing humanity in two and condemning her to a life of conversational celibacy, endeavors to retain the deserters by opening a smoking-room in her mansion, and herself setting the example with a cigarette.

But tobacco has a fuller flavor in an equivocal than in a respectable house. There, at least, it can be moistened with beer and brandy. And thus a stinking West Indian plant, burning in the human gullet, banishes the wine-glass more and more. Neither the perfumed produce of Medoc nor the electric vintages of Burgundy retain their holy on the smoker's palate. The unhappy wretch plunges his lip in a bitter decoction of hops, or swallows a glass of kirsch at a gulp, which is one way as good as another of firing a pistol into one's mouth.

Smoking, like dram-drinking, is the consequence of having nothing to do, of disenchantment of the heart and mind. A prisoner of state alleged, "Before entering my cell, I was innocent of tobacco; but I learned to smoke under bolts and bars, to beguile the weariness of solitude."

The increasing consumption of tobacco is frightful. Children ten years of age already smoke. But it is time to think of a remedy. Tobacco is a poison—a slow one, if you will—but certainly a poison; for it benumbs the brain, extinguishes the memory, brings on giddiness, and finally engenders those horrible diseases, cancer in the mouth and softening of the spinal marrow. When it does not kill totally, it kills partially. It concert with its comrade alcohol, it ravages the organism and dwarfs the species.

Tobacco injures the human race not only physically, but morally. It strikes thought with atrophy, and paralyses action. With every whiff of tobacco-smoke a man exhales an energy or a virtue. Germany smokes and dreams; Spain smokes and sleeps. Turkey, who has been smoking these last three hundred years, has no longer strength to stand on her legs. Reclining on a divan, she dreams all day long. But Toussenel somewhere says, "A vertical nation will always conquer a horizontal nation." Take care of yourselves, O Gallic youth! Unless you throw your cigar away, France may possibly vanish in smoke. Such is the conclusion of M. Pelletan's invective.

Another French author, M. Jolly, member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, is indignant that smoking should be openly permitted in a Government school. "As if," he says, "learning the pipe-and-cigar exercise were a necessary preparation for serious studies; as if such a novitiate were the best introduction to a career of science, arms, and letters." Worse still; a physician, whose name he suppresses out of respect for the rest of his colleagues, had the singular idea of proposing the use of tobacco smoke as a salutary regulation for French Lyceums!

Tobacco did not find its way into the different countries of Europe either through the same channel, or exactly at the same date. Its employment as an excitant and a stupefier is probably as old as the aboriginal populations of the New World itself. But its first introduction to the Old World cannot have occurred earlier than the sixteenth century. We owe it to a Spanish missionary named Fray Romano Pane, who had been taken to America by Christopher Columbus, to convert the natives to Christianity. The worthy friar having remarked, in the priests of the god Kiwasea, the fanatic excitement produced by the vapor of tobacco leaves in fermentation or combustion, took it into his head to send seeds of the plant to Charles V, in all probability little suspecting that he was transmitting to his sovereign the germs of a revolution destined one day to overrun the world.

Such at least appears to be the origin of the culture of tobacco by Europeans. Spain had it first. This occurred in 1518, an epoch equally fruitful in superstitious frivolities and historical events. Cuba was the first spot selected, on account of the superiority of its produce. Portugal soon followed Spain's example, by growing tobacco in several districts of Brazil. Portugal, also, observing how its sale increased, was the first to draw a revenue from a tax on tobacco. About that time, Cardinal Della Santa Groce, then the Pope's nuncio in Portugal, imported tobacco into Italy. At the instigation of Admiral Drake, the Anglo-Americans had already broken up portions of wilderness in Virginia and Maryland for the special culture of tobacco. All this implies a certain demand, which, though partial and limited at first, must have been steadily on the increase.

Tobacco, therefore, was not only grown by, but afforded a revenue to a portion of Europe, when Jean Nicot, French Envoy at Lisbon, who had cultivated it in his garden, and had experimented on himself with tobacco powder as a cure for headache, offered it, in 1560, to Queen Catherine de Medicis, as a sovereign remedy against that complaint.

Hitherto tobacco had only been employed as a fumigator, by the aid of various apparatus, which have undergone sundry modifications before reaching the state in which we see them at present. But this time it was no longer a question of inhaling the smoke of the plant; its powder had to be snuffed in by the nose. And it was thus that, after journeying by sea and by land, and traversing a portion of Europe, tobacco made its entry into France by the narrow passage of her nostrils.

The moment could not be better chosen nor more opportune. The Queen, who, as well as her son Francis II, suffered from obstinate headaches, received the remedy with the hearty welcome always given to new and far-fetched specifics. Of its success nothing is recorded. All we know is that, from that date, headaches have often been the pretext for snuff-taking.

The custom soon spread, with incredible rapidity, throughout all classes of society. There was a mania, a rage for snuff. Rich and poor, men and women, healthy and sick, every one, furnished with their little roll of tobacco, the grater wherewith to reduce it to powder, strove who should offer it and take it the most eagerly. Far from falling into neglect as time wore on, as often happens with the best of things, the use of snuff was constantly on the increase; to such an extent that, during the reigns of Louis III and Louis XIV, it was almost the etiquette to present one's self at court, grater in hand, the shirt frill bespattered with snuff, the nose more or less stuffed with the precious powder, the cheeks slightly tinged with its hue, and the clothing thoroughly scented with its smell. Some few of our aged contemporaries may have seen the last relics of that memorable epoch.

But the tobacco graters (although articles of finery which rivalled the most expensive fans) could not long survive the improvements in the art of reducing tobacco by machinery. They were succeeded by snuff-boxes, displaying in turn the marks of extravagant luxury. Both graters and snuff-boxes are alike responsible for the immense consumption of tobacco in France. No nation ever snuffed to such an excess; and that in spite of criticism and railery, in spite of the advice of physicians, in spite of the authority of kings and popes.

The Sultan and the Muscovite sovereign threatened death, the king of Persia amputation of the nose, Urban VIII excommunication, Christian IV of Denmark the milder punishments of fines and whippings, to persons guilty of tobacco taking. But we know what little influence both laws and reason, either singly or in combition, have in checking the spread of a foolish fashion. We need not search history for examples—we need not go back to Rome, nor even to Venice—having contemporary instances before our eyes. "The mode" will ever manifest its despotism by forcing society to adopt some new-tangled folly of the day.

Nothing, indeed, proves better than the history of tobacco the strange turns taken by human affairs—by the ways and doings of men and women. An acrid, fetid, and repulsive plant, unused by and unknown to all except the savages of America, is brought over to Europe. One would say, before the experiment was tried, that it was sure to be despised and rejected, or at least let alone, and consigned to a corner in a druggist's shop with other nauseous and medicinal articles. But instead of that, presto! it suddenly finds favor as if by enchantment. The habits of nations are changed in consequence; a new indulgence is created; a new want, of primary necessity, makes itself felt by the world at large. Tobacco's triumphant march in advance shows the power of imitation not only on the human mind, but over the destinies of a people.

Nevertheless, the French did not yet smoke, although smoking was already common in Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and Prussia. And although France tolerated foreign smokers in the spirit of her habitual courtesy, she still kept exclusively to her pinch of snuff, seemingly in protest against what appeared incompatible with national manners.

As to the time consumed in smoking, by way of parenthesis, I say nothing, because in many cases the amusement is adopted avowedly as a means of killing time. Snuffing, it has been calculated, is even a greater waste of time than smoking.

People can smoke and go on with what they are about; while snuffing, they do that and nothing else. Now every habitual snuffer is estimated to take a pinch six times at least per hour. Every pinch requires the employment of the handkerchief, the taking out of and returning it to the pocket, the opening and shutting of the box, and other indispensable manœuvres, taking up in all not less than a minute and a half, or nine minutes per hour, or two hours twenty-four minutes per day (of sixteen hours only, not twenty-four), or thirty-six days and a half (of twenty-four hours) per annum, or exactly four whole years during a life of forty years—just the tithe, in short, of a person's existence.

Somebody asked Abernethy whether the moderate use of snuff would injure his brain.

"No, sir," replied the irritable doctor; "for nobody with an ounce of brains in his head would ever think of taking snuff."

Louis XIV did not smoke, but at least he tolerated smokers. Jean Bart was one of the first personages who introduced the pipe to court, whither he had been sent for by the king. As it was not yet daylight when he presented himself, he had to wait in the antechamber before admission to the presence. Knowing nobody at Versailles, he found the time long; so he took out his pipe, struck a light with flint and steel, and set to smoking in right good earnest. Such conduct was naturally considered extremely improper—the height of impudence. Nobody had ever before smoked in the king's apartment. The courtiers were shocked; the guards wanted to turn him out.

He coolly replied, puffing away, "I have contracted this habit in the king my master's service, and it has become a necessity. I believe him to be too just a monarch to be angry at my satisfying it."

As he had never appeared at court, there was only the Comte de Forbin who knew him; and he, fearing the consequences of the freak, dared not acknowledge him as his friend. So somebody went and told the king that a strange fellow had presumed to smoke, and refused to quit the antechamber.

"Let him do as he likes," said the king, with a laugh; "I bet anything that it is Jean Bart." Adding soon afterwards, "Let him come in."

On entering, his Majesty received him cordially, remarking:—"You, Jean Bart, are the only person allowed to smoke here."

The name of Jean Bart and the king's gracious reception made a strange alteration in the courtiers' manners. When he left the king they thronged about him, asking how he managed to get out of Dunkerque with his little squadron, in spite of the fleet blockading the port. Ranging them close together in a line before him, he pushed his way through, elbowing right and left, and pommelling them with his fists. Then, turning round, he said:—"That is the way I managed it."

Sailors elsewhere had already indulged themselves both with the pipe and the quid, and so distinguished themselves from the rest of the service. But examples like these spread quickly, if not for the gratification of curiosity—as happened even to the daughters of the Grand Monarque. One day, when they were indulging in the novelty, without asking their governess' permission, they were surprised by the entrance of their royal father, who was struck all of a heap at the sight.

Copying the navy, the army soon smoked, beginning with the officers and not ending with the common soldiers; for now all France smokes like one man, with a single mouth, keeping millions upon millions of pipes alight. The pastime is not confined to the bivouac, but is practised everywhere, at all times, in all weathers, in all ranks of society, from the imperial throne to the meanest hovel. Princes and ministers, masters and valets, rich and poor, great and little, everybody smokes, all smoke. Smoking is perpetrated on foot, on horseback, in private carriages, in railway ditto, at work, during repose, always and everywhere. Almost the only interruption are the hours devoted to rest and sleep; and that interruption will shortly cease when France shall be as advanced as Germany. Tender youth is not held a sufficient reason for abstaining from the use of tobacco. The adolescent smokes; the child, the schoolboy would also smoke were he not prevented rather by paternal surveillance and scholastic discipline than by the giddiness, nausea, and intoxication which are consequent on his precocious attempts.

Declamation is powerless in the face of stubborn facts, and when people have resolved to do a thing, it is of no use advising them not to do it. Still, we cannot conceal from ourselves that England, as far as tobacco is concerned, is beginning to rival the social state above described. From the Continent doubtless we have imported smoking to excess, just as we have imported moustaches, beards, white table-cloths at dessert, and dinners *a la Russe*. The one may be as irresistible as the others; but, unfortunately, it is neither so inexpensive nor so harmless, for it involves the whole question of national hygiene, of the popular health, of the dwarfing of our race and the spread of disease.

Hardened smokers will go on in their own way, in spite of all they may read or hear; but beginners would do well to peruse attentively Dr. Richardson's able treatise "For and Against Tobacco." Although it is more Against than For, it is sufficiently impartial to command respect.—*London Society for October.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment o SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline, or Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc

Th public are respectfully invited to call and examin our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 15

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 $

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Farmer of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the nam (of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT

No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence,

8 24 1mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1627 and 1629 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D HERVILLY, 6 22 fmwsm Principal.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 6 1D PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 6 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

H. HAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 $ No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27

THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES

WILL HEAT

Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,

AT

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at

G. W. LOOMIS',

10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER

OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHARLES THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 24 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in apprentice order.

For particulars apply to

W. B GALLAGHER,

No. 208 S. WHARVES, or to

WILLIAM F. POTTS,

9 24 1mrp No. 1235 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, October 27

"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, October 31

"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, November 3

"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent.

8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company. Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.

2 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS*,

FINE DECORATIONS,

BORDER MOULDINGS,

STAMPED GILTS,

ENGLISH SATINS,

BLANKS, ETC.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

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MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

12 5 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 8 25

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PIK, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2560 SOUTH STREET.

ROSIN, SHINGLES, AND STAVES.—
340 Barrels Soap Rosin
31,000 Cypress Shingles, 24 inch.
12,000 Cypress Shingles, 20 inch.
2,018 hhd. Staves, 44 inch.
Landing from steamer "Pioneer," from Wilmington, N. C., and for sale by
EDWARD H. ROWLEY,
No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES.

ROSIN, OIL, TAR, AND PITCH.—
300 Barrels 1st, 2d, and 3d run Rosin Oil.
50 Barrels North Carolina Tar.
300 Barrels "Anchor" Ship Pitch,
For sale by EDWARD H ROWLEY,
No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES.

SEASONED CAROLINA Y. P. LUMBER.—
46,587 feet 3x9 steam-sawed Y. P. Joist.
3,018 feet 3x6 steam sawed Scantling.
41 866 feet 1¼ inch quartered Flooring.
368 feet 1¼ inch wide Boards.
To arrive per schooner "C. Loeser," and for sale by
EDWARD H. ROWLEY,
10 20 2t* No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR RAL TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNI SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this constantly on hand. 7 19

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boyiston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 8

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc. —VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
9 25 §. Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRAN
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co 's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
18w6m No. 218 S. EIGHTH Street.

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BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Coll s e. St Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 21 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
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The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

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JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
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President of the Second National Bank.
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Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 25rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,
NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
10 8 tf

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1f5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Stock and Scrip of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	455 356 99
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,535 3
		$1,253 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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THOMAS S. C. FAIRD, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
BENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 19

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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J. L. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehvffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA [8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medica Examiner,	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 §	

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 00 0
Accrued Surplus	904,543 1
Premiums	1,102,308 6
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 4 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street 6 11 §

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Ferrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett No. 327 S. Second street
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 411 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Ehreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 607 North second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wedington, Second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 516 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO'S.
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies more vegetable, pleasant to the taste and POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases promptly and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and office open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·02 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Potts ville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket offices, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 9 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 2¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre, reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Landsale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·20 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15

[Continued from the First Page.]

Divine Providence shall be unfolded in beaming mercy, or whether they shall be unfolded in flaming indignation, or both, it heightens the interest at least, to the Christian mind, to reflect that he worketh all things after the counsel of His own will. And we say that it heightens the interest of the Christian to feel that Providence is always moving in the right direction, to forward the accomplishment of His own great purposes, the amelioration and redemption of humanity.

Now that the country, the continent on which we dwell, is designed to play a most magnificent part in the history of the future, in the unfoldment of Divine Providence, is very clear and very apparent, whether we look at its physical, its historical, its political, or its religious aspect.

We comprehend that all terrestrial development needs embodiment. It is a spirit of birth and being into time. It affords an avenue through which materiality can operate upon it.

Now, if we have judged rightly upon this subject, what the body is to the spirit, the continent is to society and man's terrestrial development. This is the main idea which we shall illuminate and impress upon your minds in the peculiar discourses that we may present to you to-night and the two succeeding Sabbath nights.

What is this body? It is a union of the circulatory, the respiratory, the assimilative, the absorbent, the muscular, and the nervous systems.

They are all governed by laws—all move by laws. Each one of these systems has its own peculiar functions to perform, and yet they all move forward together, building up this complicated wonderful machinery—the human body. This is pervaded and preserved by one life, that is actuated and governed by one sole Judge of the world. If one of these systems be defective or deficient, the whole system is changed. Let there be an arrest placed upon one of these systems, and there is an arrest placed upon the whole.

This is true in a vast majority of cases, perhaps in every case, of some one of these systems.

And this is what constitutes in fact the temperament of the individual. The first man that classified temperaments classified them upon the wrong basis. It is true that this was based upon the wrong basis, and yet it is true that the temperament has an infinite amount to do with the manifestations of the mind.

Arrangements of the contract system have very much the same relationship to society that the temperament does to the human body. The amount is manifested from that body. There may be a deficiency, and a development correspondent to that deficiency. We wish to impress that upon your mind as we pass along. There may be a little mystery. For instance, you have the Desert of Sahara. There may be a lack of heat, and you have the snow-capped mountain.

There may be a growth, and yet you may have no regular development of vegetation. To gather the idea that we wish to impress, that in this regard the continent sustains very much the relationship to society that the human body does to the soul, and that as the continent is developed so it developes, and unfolds, and expands in that continent.

Now let me illustrate. We wish to look for a moment at the magnificent domain, in one single aspect, that the Divine Being has kindly permitted us to call our home, and contrast it with one or two continents in the same regard.

In regard to the surface of the North American continent, we find that we have 5,472,000 square miles. Of this we have in the United States 3,314,000. In the South American continent we have 5,136,000—combined, we have 10,608,000 square miles. Now Europe has 2,688,000. The United States of America—not to speak of the American continent—has nearly fifty per cent. more square miles than the whole of Europe. It has nearly the same amount as Europe and Australia combined. Africa has 8,720,000.

The point to which we wish to call your attention in reference to that relationship is this:—In the United States of America, or rather in the North American continent, we have 24,000 miles lying along the coast, which give 228 square miles to every mile of coast line. In the South American continent you have 13,600 square miles, which give 376 square miles to every line of coast. Now, see the contrast in Africa. Where you have 8 miles, there are 623 square miles to every mile of coast line. Not one-third the amount in Asia, which has 459 square miles to every mile of coast line.

You may not see just now the bearing of this upon the question; but, by-and-by, you will see it. We have produced the statistics before you. The mind developes from the body, for the body is but one of the senses, or an imperfect sense. Development is corresponding. If an organ of vision is defective, the development is correspondingly defective. If the organ of hearing is destroyed, the development is corresponding. When you see a man—a man of noble bearing—standing erect, with an expanded forehead and flashing eye, and muscular physical development, you say there is a man, every inch of him; and you look for an intellect corresponding in this respect.

God has placed man at the head of the terrestrial creation. He has given him a dignity; He has written it upon his brow. Man should not bow to anything, save to his Creator, in adoration; and there is no power in nature that can degrade man, unless it be himself, when he voluntarily degrades himself, as he stoops to things beneath him and serves himself rather than the Creator.

Go over to Europe. There is the little country of Switzerland. The bright mountain maid has always had her home in that land. The legions of Rome again and again carried their eagles over the summits of her hills and through her valleys; but liberty, unconquerable in Switzerland, the Roman legions could not subdue.

France tried it, and upon a certain occasion, in the graveyard of Saint Jacob and Basle, seventy-four hundred of her soldiers held back and conquered twenty-four thousand of the imperial army of France. And yet what has Switzerland made? There is no sea coast. There is a mighty soil gathered around her, but then the machinery is wanted.

In regard to America, God has given us a grander field of development. Now look, for instance, as distinct from Switzerland, at the islands of Great Britain; see how wondrously they are placed away up at the North, and yet the Teutons and Angles, finding in Germany no proper field for their development, guided by the hand of Divine Providence, passed over to England from the fourth to the eighth centuries, where they succeeded in establishing a monarchical form of government. What has been the result? Why, Britain has had her boast, for years, for centuries, that she was mistress of the sea, and the royal standard has been floating on every gale, and she has proudly said that her march was on the mountain wave.

They maintained the dominancy for a long time, until America came in, and she has been obliged to resign the sceptre, and America now has the most numerous tonnage on the earth. Well, now in regard to the magnificent Government whose shores are washed on the east by the Atlantic, and on the far west by the Pacific. We shall have occasion to unfold this more at large in our succeeding discourses.

May we not interpret the Divine intention? And is not the mighty outgrowing of America fulfilling the Divine intention, and giving us indications of our future triumph? The past is the unmade present, in the light of the resplendent future. The three great props of the nation's strength are its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. Now look at our country in this regard. Shall we speak of the commerce? Why, America is just in its infancy, as it were—but yesterday an exiled band landed on our shores—and yet before this war she was doing a great carrying trade throughout the world.

Shall we speak of her agriculture? Shall we speak of our domain which God has permitted us to call our home? We have all the grasses of the temperate regions; we have all the fruits of the temperate regions. Then, as you go southward, you have the cotton and tobacco growing on the very borders of the tropical regions; and our soil is so prolific that, as a foreigner said, "All you have to do is to tickle it with a hoe, and it laughs a harvest." Corn and wheat abound. Why, prior to this war, you recollect, out in the far West, corn was so abundant that it was the cheapest thing they could procure for fuel; and hundreds and thousands of bushels were consumed, cheaper than the stone-coal that they could get by digging in their cellars.

Look at the produce of our land, especially timber. We have thirty species of oak alone, and among them the live oak, so celebrated for building vessels.

Now, shall we speak of our manufactures? Why, we are just in our infancy, and yet in many regards we rival the Old World; and it is said that in Philadelphia you have manufactories that can scarcely be found anywhere. We have a bright and glorious domain.

Europe has fifty nine principalities; not many of them are large enough to furnish a truck-patch for Philadelphia. Now, in this blessed and glorious domain, it has pleased God to give us life and being. What the future of America is God only knows. We have enough, and more than enough, of everything.

Why, you have coal and iron enough in Pennsylvania to drive all the steam power of the world, and furnish the iron for the world for thousands of years to come, and then we might cross the Alleghenies, and spread out over the Western prairies.

Nearly all that district of country is full of coal. A man can dig enough in his cellar to furnish himself. Pennsylvania oil wells will furnish enough oil to supply all the lamps in the world. And when this gives out we are just on the borders. Go out to Missouri, and there is one single mole-hill there, they call it a mountain—Pilot Knob—of solid iron. Spread out at its base three hundred and twenty acres, and, making a fair calculation, there are sixty-five million tons of iron. It is only one little mountain. Then you sweep away into the Territories, where there are silver and gold mines innumerable.

Well, does not all this speak of the future? is all that gold to be garnered up for nothing? all those precious metals not for future use?

In the design on the part of the Divine Being, in many respects, there is analogy between this country and the land of Israel. The more you think of it, the more the analogy will grow. They were brought from the oppressor's hand, and taken to a soil prepared for them.

So were our fathers brought by the hand of Providence from the land of oppression, from across the ocean, to a place provided for them. They were twelve, and yet thirteen. We were twelve, and yet thirteen. How strange the analogy! They were democratic in their government, setting up judges of their own selection, and so are we. They have a written Constitution, so have we. We need not unfold the analogy. You see the coincidence in this regard. We are sorry that we cannot detain you; but time advances so rapidly that we must hasten to a close to-night. Look at our magnificent domain—the fertility of its soil.

Why, we have soil enough in the valley of the Mississippi to raise provender for all the world. There is no limit in this regard. Our soil is so luxuriant that we can raise corn enough to feed all the population of the globe, cotton enough to clothe them, and sugar enough to sweeten all the ailment that they need. I believe that this country contains in itself sufficient, that if mildew and pestilence were to rest upon the balance of the entire world, the valley of the Mississippi could provide provender, if it was abundantly cultivated, for all the earth. And yet this continent was kept back by the Divine Being for thousands of years. It was held, as it were, under the shadow of His will.

What the plans and purposes of Jehovah were in reference to the aborigines, it is not our purpose to inquire to-night; but at length in the economy of His Providence, the hand on the dial plate of time pointed to her when the exclusion of America was to pass by, when a civilized, enlightened, evangelized race were to be led into it by the hand of Divine Providence.

What a scene was that when Columbus, clad in scarlet, bearing in his right hand the royal banner of Spain, sat in the prow of his boat, and as it neared the shore, in the mighty joy of his heart, he leaped out from the boat upon the land, and kneeling down he kissed the ground, and consecrated it to God, planting the royal banner of Spain! He took possession of the new found land in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Our Government, in the main, has been moving onward, and rapidly, too, in the right direction. It is true in the history of our Government, as is likely ever to be the case in all human governments, there is much that we could wish had been otherwise, but yet, on the whole, we have very little to complain of. It is said that there are spots, and sometimes great spots, to be seen even on the disk of the sun. So there is much in America that we could wish otherwise, but yet, on the whole, the United States has been moving forward in the right direction, and in the proper channel.

Having felt, as our fathers felt, the hand of oppression, ecclesiastical oppression, when they came to America's wilderness to escape every oppression, they wisely laid in the very Constitution of our land a complete divorce between the Church and State, and God of infinite mercy grant that it may be eternal; but yet, while they laid this foundation for a thorough divorce between the Church and State, they intermingled what ought to have been joined with all the institutions of our country. Some years ago, in a Sunday School procession out in Ohio, there was a banner borne by a little boy, on which was painted a book, and out of that book was seen a beautiful tree, its roots going down, entwining itself among the leaves. Brethren, that book was the Bible, and that tree was liberty, and there is no true liberty that is not based upon the Bible. The Bible is the foundation of all good laws, and if America would only continue as she began, to take the Bible in the one hand, and lay that as the foundation, and then take civilization as the trowel, and mercy in the other, and go as she has done to all the quarters of the world, this Government of ours will stand forever, a leader unto eternal good. And our flag, America's flag—that flag, the Stars and Stripes, that was first unfolded by America's Washington, when he took charge of the army at Cambridge, on the 1st of January, 1776, shall fly, *fly* as the symbol of our great Christian's nationality until the end of time.

We want a change. We want a selection of right-hearted, sound-thinking Christian men, in order to obey the injunction of the Bible, which says:—"They shall choose out of the men of the land able men, men of truth, fearing God, and hating covetousness; and they shall place them as rulers over the land." And now, into the hands of the young men and women of America, is the destiny of this glorious republic to be committed.

One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh. We would say to you, fathers, in reference to your children, Train them up in the truth and admonition of the Lord. First, because the better the man the better the citizen. The more loyal to his God the more loyal to his country. Right beneath the Cross place the banner of your country. Christ first, then the country. Mothers, nurse your babes for Christ, and then teach the first pulsation of their little hearts to beat to the music of America.

I am prepared to say to you to-night, that I have never known the cosmopolitan kind of citizenship. I love the land that gave me birth. May God preserve our country; preserve our glorious legacy until the end of time.

—Song of the partridges in September—"Would I weren't a bird."

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of— PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc. P. P. GUSTINE 8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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FOR RENT. A VALUABLE STORE, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, In the National Bank of the Republic Building. 9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

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